

*Morbus Anglicus,*  
OR A38152  
THEORETICK  
AND  
*Practical Discourse*  
OF  
Consumptions,  
AND  
*Hypochondriack Melancholy.*

Comprizing  
Their Nature, Subject, Kinds,  
Causes, Signs, Prognosticks,  
and Cures.

Likewise a Discourse of Spit-  
ting of Blood, its Differences,  
Causes, Signs, Prognosticks,  
and Cure.

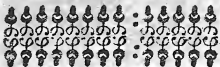
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By *Gideon Harvey*

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Printed for *William Chackley*, Book-  
seller in *Dock-Lane*.





PRÆMONITION  
TO THE  
READER.



That I did not  
raise the Stru-  
cture of this com-  
pendious Tract in  
the Collection of Authors;  
was, because as Ground too  
oft ploughed grows barren,  
so doth a frequent recital  
of what is contained al-  
most in every Practical  
A 3 Volume;

## To the Reader.

Volume ; which not so much to you , as to me would prove a displeasure , who am only pleas'd in the improvement of my Profession. It is then from Experience and Observation I derive, what I have collected in the ensuing Discourse , whereof the truth , b. cause it shall not appear dubious , shall delineate the Rombs I steer'd by in my endeavors to arrive to a point , uterein I might be serviceable to the publique in the affair of their health. I apprehended this a certain maxim , that diseases were best discovered in their nature and cure,

## To the Reader.

cure, where they are observed Endemick, and constantly reigning, and therefore to the intent of being more than ordinary acquainted with Cardinal Maladies, (whereon many others have their dependence.) I seated my self at Paris for a considerable space, where I gave my self the opportunity of seeing four or five hundred Feavers and Agues every morning, not omitting to make sundry observations upon them, which by the help of books or study it's not easy to insinuate into. In Holland, where I had the admission into one of their Colleges in the quality

A 4 lity



## To the Reader.

lity of a Fellow ( as you may take notice in their Pharmacopœia Hagiensis ) Scurveys, Dropſies, and Conſumptions I grew ſo familiar with, that I ſuſhned myſelf with a variety of moſt caſes, thoſe diſeaſes were frequently viſible in; whereunto making additon of what I obſerved relating to Conſumptions and Hypochondriack Melancholy in Italy ( where both are very popular ) and afterwards of the particular Theorems, taken from a great number of Conſumptive Patients in the Engliſh Army beyond Sea, ( where I ſerved in the Capacity

## To the Reader.

capacity of Physician general) and since from my daily practice in London, I have compiled them into this Practical System, orderly digested into a Method, as may serve any for a Directory in the Discern and Curative of all kinds of Consumptions, and Melancholy Hypochondriak. And sure I am, those courses now in vogue for removing these emaciating distempers, are so little advantageous, that it's the complaint of Patients, they are unskilfully managed in their cure. If now Reader you can extract out of these sheets, what I am confident

To the Reader.

dent they contain of note  
and observation more  
than vulgar, I conclude  
you may certainly render  
hundreds obliged to you for  
their lives, which if in re-  
ality you shall find Cor-  
respondent to what I here  
pretend, shall imagine my  
self infinitely satisfied in the  
character

Of Your Friend  
and Servant,

G. H.

From my House in  
St. Dunstan's Court  
in Fleet Street.

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*A Theoretick and Practical  
discourse of Consumpti-  
ons, and Hypochondriack  
Melancholy.*

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CHAP. I.

*Of the Original and Contagion  
of Consumptions.*



Among diseases, some do more generally haunt a Country, by reason of a certain property in the air, produced through a particular influence of the climat; and the fuming of malign steams out of the earth; whence such diseases are termed

ed *Endemick*, or *Pandemick* : Others, though they are general, do only rage at a certain season of the year, and therefore are called *Epidemick*; according to which descriptions we may properly style a *Consumption* both an *English Endemick*, and *Epidemick*; the former, because of our consumptive climat, and the latter, because it's most raging in spring and fall, according to the dictate of *Hippocrates*; *Malum ver tabidis, itemque autumnus*; that is, the spring is bad for consumptives, and so is the fall. And considering withall its malignity and contagious nature, it may be numbred among the worst of *Epidemicks*, or popular diseases, since next to the *Plague*, *Pox*, and *Leprosie*, it yields to none in point of contagion; for its no rare observation

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observation here in England, to see a fresh coloured lusty young man yoked to a consumptive female; and him soon after attending her to the grave. Moreover nothing we find taints sound lungs sooner, than inspiring or drawing in the breath of putrid ulcered consumptive lungs; many having fallen into consumptions, only by smelling the breath or spittle of consumptives; others by drinking after them; and what is more, by wearing the cloaths of Consumptives, though two years after they were left off, if we may give credit to *Valleriola*.

The disease deriving frequently from Consumptive parents to their children; speaks it *hereditary*; insomuch that whole families, that were descended

cended from tabesied ancestors, have all made Consumptions their road to their graves ; and in that order and sympathy of consanguinity, that at *Paris* I have heard of six brothers, all expired of consumptions exactly six moneths one after another. Besides I have known several, Father and Son ; Mother and Daughter tabesied or consumed within twelve moneths one of the other.

Most contagious or catching diseases have their original recorded ; the Leprosie in the primitive generation of the Jews ; the Pox in the year 1495. but the Consumptions o'retops them all in antiquity, that questionless before all others being the primitive disease, which in all probability I put a period to our *Protoplasts*  
*Adam*



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*Adam* and *Eve's* dayes ; for being diseased of their most happy seat paradise, and so far discarded out of Gods favour, they could not but fall into a most dismal, sad, and melancholy drooping, for the loss of their happiness, the occasional cause of a *Marcor*, or drying and withering of their bodies and radical moisture, or otherwise they might have spun the thred of their lives much longer, their principles of life being created to extend to an *Æval* duration.

## CHAP. II.

*Of the various significations  
of Consumptions.*

BEING conscious of the great Errors, that may result out of the misconception of the names of things, I shall therefore set down a distinct explanation of the names of my subject, which are usually variously understood; Physicians in their discourses, making use of several names, which are all translated into this one word of a *Consumption*, as if they bore no different significations; such are *Phthisis*, *Phthoe*, *Pye*, *Tabes*, *Morbus tabificus*, *Marcor*, *Marasmus*, a *Marcid Fever*, an *Hectic Fever*, and an *Atrophia*.  
The

The first denomination, to wit, *Phthisis*, an Athenian word, is generally taken for any kind of an universal diminution and colliquation or melting of the body, which acception its Etymology *phthis* and *to phthein*, to consume implies; though some are of opinion the word *phthis* ought to be written *phthisis*, from *phthein* to spit.

*Hippocrates* 7 *Aphor.* 16. by *Phthisis* ( Consumption ) intends only such a diminution or shrinking of the body, as follows incurable ulcers of the lungs, that are accompanied with a small feaver. *Corn. Celsus* applyed the word *Phthisis* to these three diseases. 1. To an *Atrophia*, and in that signification did *Aristotle* also take it, when he wrote in 28 Problem. 1. That *Dionysius* died of a

B 4      *Phthisis*.

*Phthisis*. 2. To an ulcer of the lungs. 3. To a *Cachexia*, or ill habit of body ; but the greek Physicians were wont to call any one *φθισικός*, i. e. *Phthisicus*, who was either grown lean only, or was taken with a proper *Phthisis*, and consumed away ; or who was naturally inclined to a proper *Phthisis*, namely, by having a long neck, a narrow chest, shoulders sticking out like wings, ( whence such a one was called *πτερυγικός*, or winged ) a weak brain, apt to send down rheums or catarrhs, and weak lungs, that are disposed to receive rheums, and humors from the brain. Lastly, *Phthisis* is properly and strictly taken according to *Hippocrates* for a consumption of the body, following an incurable ulcer of the lungs, and attended

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tended with an Hectick Fea-  
vor. *Phthoe* is likewise an  
Athenian word, importing a  
proper consumption, occasioned  
by an ulcer of the lungs ; though  
*Galen* 5 *Metb.* 15. by *Phthoe*  
intends the spitting of blood.  
*Pye* is by *Arctæus* ( *lib. 1. de*  
*caus. & sign. diut.* ) used for a  
proper consumption.

*Tabes* is the latin word re-  
sponding to *Phthisis*, and im-  
plies the same proper and im-  
proper significations. *Hippocra-  
tes* makes mention of six sorts  
of *Tabes*, or proper consumpti-  
ons, *viz. lib. 2. de morb.* affirm-  
ing, that the body oft wastes,  
by reason of a thick phleam, be-  
ing retained within the lungs,  
and there putrefying ; accord-  
ing to which sense he writes,  
that a distillation in the lungs  
is suppurated or turned to mat-

ter in twenty dayes. 7 *Aph.* 38. The second he terms a consumption of the kidneys. Thirdly, the word *Tabes* is oft intended by him for a consumption of the lungs being ulcerated, and depending upon a hot and dry distemper of the lungs, or an *Hectick Feavor*. Fourthly by *Tabes* he doth also conceive a consumption of the lungs with an ulcer and *Hectick Feavor*. Fifthly, *lib.* 2. *de morb.* He inserts another kind of *Tabes*, which he calls a *Tabes Dorsalis*, or consumption of the back. Sixthly, 3 *Aphor.* 10. & 13. He proposes two kinds of *Tabes*, or Consumptions, the one a wasting of the body, occasioned by any internal cause; the other hapning through some ulcer in the lungs. *Morbis Tabificus* is a term, expressed

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pressed by *Hippocrates*, denoting  
any kind of Extenuation or  
Consumption.

*Marcor*, sive *ex aegritudine se-*  
*nectus*, seu *ex morbo senium*,  
is an extream diminution or  
consumption of the body, fol-  
lowing the extinction of *innate*  
*heat*, much like to a tree, that's  
withered or dryed away by ex-  
cess of heat, or length of time.  
The said *Marcor* may likewise  
be caused by famine, or over-  
abstinence from food. Read *Ga-*  
*len lib. de Marcore.*

A *Marasmus* imports three  
significations, viz. 1. A Con-  
sumption or withering of the  
body, by reason of a natural  
extinction of the native heat,  
which commonly happens in  
those that dye of old age.  
2. A Consumption following a  
Feavor. 3. An Extenuation of  
the.

the body, caused through an immoderate heat and dryness of the parts; which sort is common to young and old folks. A *Marasmus*, is otherwise distinguisht into true and false. The former is an equal diminution of all the parts of the body; The latter is an extenuation of a single part only; as the stomach and liver are oft observed to be consumed or withered in those that die of an *Hedlick* Feavor; the like extenuation doth frequently happen to the breast, *Mesentery*, *Colon*, *Jejunum* and kidneys; but the *Diaphragma* or midriff is only exempted from a *Marasmus* or withering, because that would necessarily intercept the breath; or occasion a *Phrensie*, before it could arrive to such a dryness. Lastly, a *Marcer* is either imperfect,



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fect, tending to a grater withering, which is curable; or perfect, being an intire wasting of the body, and excluding all means of cure.

*Febris Marasmodies, seu Febris Marcida*, according to *Galen lib. de Mixture cap. 5.* Is an equal withering or drying up of all the parts of the body; it's ordinarily a follower of burning *Colliquative* or melting Feavors, whereby the humors, grease, fat, and flesh of the body are melted, and afterwards flow into the capacity of the belly: The softer and moister parts being thus melted away, the feavorish heat continuing its adustion or burning upon the dryer fleshy parts, changes into a *Marcid Feavor*, which said parts wasting gradually through an insensible evaporation

on

on of their subtiler particles, are at length dryed up into the hardness and toughness of leather.

A *Hedick Feavor* implies a two fold sense. 1. It's taken for, any confirm'd, fix'd, and durable feavor, admitting of no easie cure, or rather a feavor that's grown *habitual*, in opposition to a *Schetical* or moveable feavor, which being but lately arrived, is easily expelled, as a *Diary* or putrid feavor. 2. It's more generally understood, for a feavor in the solid parts, which insinuating into their penetals or substance and essential principles, is there as it were planted or rooted, and consequently proves the most stubborn to cure of all other diseases.

An *Atrophy* is by some taken for a diminution of the body,  
for

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for want of food and laudable  
nutriment, which being reject-  
ed by the parts, must neces-  
sarily shrink for want of bet-  
ter nutriture. By others it's  
understood for a consumption  
of the parts of the body, weak-  
ly, or depravately, or not at  
all attracting nutriment, whe-  
ther it be good or bad, or in-  
sufficient in quantity. Lastly, it  
implies a diminution of the bo-  
dy, hapning by reason of some  
fault in the *Excretive faculty* of  
the parts, evacuating more than  
necessary. Peruse *Galen de*  
*Sympt. differ. cap. 4.* The said  
Consumption may also be suppo-  
sed to arrive through the fault  
of the *Retentive faculty* of the  
parts, not retaining the nutri-  
tive humors long-enough. Thus  
much for the differencing those  
terms, which might otherwise  
errone-

erroneously be taken for one, and the same kind of Consumption.

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### CHAP. III.

*Of the Nature of a Consumption in general.*

**T**H E word Consumption, being frequently usurp'd by Physician and Patient, doth therefore require a more distinct definition; to which purpose note, that it may be described in a large, or strict sense, the former comprehending both a proper and improper, or true and bastard Consumption; the latter only a proper and true Consumption. In the larger and more general acception, I describe a Consumption to be

a counternatural, Heſtick or deeply fixt, bidden, and equal extenuation or waſting of all the parts of the body, notwithstanding the daily ingeſting of food with appetite. Where obſerve, that the ſhrinking of the parts through age, is not conſumptive, but natural, or deſtined by nature. Neither is the waſting of the body in feavors to be imputed a Conſumption, becauſe it's acute or violently quick, ſche-*tical* or ſuperficial, not laſting, and of no difficult cure; Whereas in a Conſumption the extenuation is ſlow, durable, habitual, and yielding to no eaſie cure. Likewise we here exclude a waſting of the parts by faſting, that being rather a diſeaſe of the mind, reſuſing a timely ſupply of food to the  
body.

body. Moreover it's requisite the extenuation should be universal, and not of some parts only, as in a dropſie, where the upper alone do undergo a diminution, and the lower an increase or ſwelling; Nor of a ſingle part, in which caſe it's termed an *Atrophy* or withering of a part, as an *Atrophy* of a leg, arm, toe or finger. Laſtly, the waſting of parts muſt be hidden, that is occaſioned by hidden cauſes, and not by ſuch as are externally obvious, or by over labouring, want of ſleep, exceſs of Amours, or by a courſe of Phyſick, &c.

In the preceding Chapter, we have given you an umbrage of a proper and improper conſumption; our next affair will be to offer you a brief information of the nature of each in particular;

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particular ; and because Physicians when terming a disease a Consumption, generally intend a proper Consumption, the order of this discourse may justly require the description of that, before the other, which I define to be an *habitual Hectick* or rooted slow extenuation or wasting of the parts against nature ; or rather, a *Devouring* of the fleshy and fibrous parts of the body, through an immediate slow corruption of the essential mixture, viz. the *Radical Moisture* and the *Innate Heat*. Whence you may deduce, that ordinary extenuations of a month or two ; more or less, are not to be nominated proper consumptions, it being impossible it should reach to that depth in so short a time, to offer d the substantial principles of the parts, or the Balsamick mixture.

Con-

Consumptive extenuations must be *against nature*, excluding such as are naturally occasioned through want of food, that's required to fill up the empty spaces between the pores: But it's rather a *devouring of the parts*, by *corrupting their fundamentals*, whereby every part doth not only shrink, but grows sensibly less in its substance; so that those parts, as far as they are thus consumed, can never be recovered, or augmented, by reason of the dissolution and corruption of their *fundamental mixture*, and the return of their substantial principles to their first Elements; unless it were possible to infuse new substantials into them, which to imagine feasible, portends a man to want a grain of his right reason; and



and certainly none but such, as pretend to be meer Chymists, would assert, that potable gold, or gold reduced into a liquor or thin oyl, and being thereby rendred potable or fit to be drunk, contains a vertue of recruiting or augmenting Natures Essentials: which if possible, it's requisite the said potable gold, should be endued with a capacity of being agglutinated and assimilated to the Innate Heat, and *Radical Moisture*; or at least be virtuated with a power of generating the said Essentials out of the humours within the vessels. The former of these instanced waies we reject, because it's impossible a mineral (as gold is) that's dead, inanimate, incapable of receiving life, and of another kind or *Genus*, should be

be converted into the highest and purest degree of an animate substance, as the Spermatick Essentials are; for if minerals are not convertible into another *Species*, though of the same *Genus*; much less can they be surmised reducible into a *Species* of another *Genus*; Certainly what cannot be expected from animated plants, yea animals, which though belonging to the same *Genus*, are only convertible into flesh and other dissipable parts, but not into spermatick ones, it's a vanity to look for in dead minerals. Touching the vain effects of *Aurum potable*, you may read more at large, in the second part of my *Phylosophy*, book 1. cap. 1. par. 5. In fine, unless it were possible to infuse the same animate, living sperm into

into the substance, and penetrals, or depth of the parts, it's ridiculous to expect reparation from any other means, which makes it apparent, that it's a difficult task to repair one, that is partly consumed in his substantials. This by the way; but to return to the explanation of the foretated description: Putrid feavors are generally affirmed to depend upon the putrefaction of the blood, whose immediate effect, is the corruption of the said nutritive humors, but mediately and swiftly (if tending to death) corruing the essential principles of the parts; whereas in a proper Consumption, the corruption is immediate, and slow. Likewise other diseases, as Dropies, Jaundies, Phthisicks, &c. to arrive to a period of life, must  
ne-

necessarily cause a corruption of the essentials, though slow, and not immediately, but mediately by corrupting the blood.

Not to be deficient in any thing, that may add to the illustration of this Chapter. We shall annex *Galens* definition of a simple *Tabes*, or perfect Consumption; *lib. de Tabes*. *A Consumption is the dying of a living creature through dryness.* This description is general, and extends to Consumptions of Ulcerated Lungs, and those that attend simple Hectick Feavors; and so far it's agreeing with ours, that it confirms the latter part, *viz.* that it's a devouring corruption of the essential mixture, which consisting chiefly of an oily moisture, is corruptible through dissipation, or being dried away, which *Gal-*  
*len*

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len here intends by dryness,  
to wit the drying away of the  
Balsamick moisture. Moreover  
*Galen* Commentators make  
mention of a twofold dryness,  
the one accompanied with a  
heat, which they call a *Torrid  
Tabes*; the other with a cold-  
ness, termed *Ex morbo Senium*;  
when the parts are consumed  
through extinction of their na-  
tive heat, and dissipation of  
their *Radical Moisture*. *Galen*  
in the forecited book, renders  
all the parts of the body sub-  
ject to a simple Consumption  
or *Tabes*, excepting the lungs,  
which being of a moist and soft  
temperature, seem not at all  
disposed to suscept any dryness.

But on the contrary, it's or-  
dinary for Smiths, Cooks and  
others, whose employment is  
conversant about the fire, to

incurr such an extream dryness of their lungs, that in the dissection of their carcases they appear liker sponges, than moist lungs, as I have observed in several bodies.

Improper or Bastard Consumptions, are only slow growing extenuations or wastings of the fleshy parts, directly moving to a true and proper consumption, by reason of some indisposition of the the internal parts, humors and influent spirits. In proper Consumptions there is a devouring of the spermatick parts, and essentials, here only of the flesh and humors: So that a Bastard Consumption is curable with ease, because it's no more than a superficial, and growing malady, relating to the consumed fleshy parts; but the other implyes a  
very

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very difficult cure, not by restoring the spermatick parts, (which as we shewed before) is impossible; but only by stinting and removing the corruption of the forementioned essentials.

A Bastard Consumption chiefly comprehends these following,

1. *An Hypochondriack Consumption.*
2. *A Scorbutick Consumption.*
3. *An Amorous Consumption.*
4. *A Consumption of Grief.*
5. *A Studious Consumption.*
6. *An Apostematick Consumption.*
7. *A Cancerous Consumption.*
8. *A Dolorous Consumption.*
9. *An Ulcerous Consumption.*
10. *An Aguish Consumption.*
11. *A Febril Consumption.*
12. *A Cachectick Consumption.*
13. *A Verrainous Consumption.*
14. *A Consumption of the Rickets.*
15. *A Pockie Consumption.*
16. *A*

*Peysonous Consumption.* 17. *A*

*Bewitched Consumption.* 18. *A*

*Consumption of the Back.* 19. *A*

*Consumption of the Kidneys.*

20. *A Consumption of the Lungs.*

These all tending to a true Consumption, unless anticipated by a mortal acute distemper, justly come under the notion of Bastard or growing Consumptions: Neither is it my purpose, to treat further of these diseases, than relating to Consumptions, the manner whereof, how they may be conceived to cause extenuations, I shall succinctly set down in a particular Chapter.



CHAP. III.

*Of Hypochondriack Melancholy.*

OF all diseases, none is experienced to exercise the imagination more frequently, with apprehensions of a Consumption, than Hypochondriack Melancholy, and those generally proving so obstinate, that it's no rare thing to observe Hypochondriacks to be posted into Consumptions by force of the imagination. Several patients have applied themselves to me, whose ayle I could determine no other than Hypochondriack Melancholy, nevertheless have in few dayes by those impetuous phancies, reduced their bodies from an in-

*A discourse of*  
different corpulency, to an extreme leanneſs, and had a rectification of their conceptions been omitted, would doubtleſs have precipitated themſelves into Hæcticks.

That this is ſo, is vulgarly known; but why it's ſo, remains abſtruce; wherefore we'll think it worth our pains, to make a ſuccinct diſquiſition upon the point. In order hereunto you muſt ſuppoſe.

1. That the blood to arrive to a capacity of being nutritive to the parts, is neceſſary to paſs the heart, there to receive a vital impreſſion, and to be exalted to a nutritive juice.
2. That the heart doth impreſs ſuch a vital and nutritive virtue, by imbueing it with a moſt energick volatil expansive or diffuſive *Sulphur*, whereby  
the

the particles of the blood are immediately dilated, attenuated, and expanded; and so is instantly exalted to a cochenil lustre, and alcolized into a spirituous liquor. 3. That the blood being thus expanded and explicated into a turgency, doth extreamly through its pregnancy with volatil aculeous salt, vibrate, vellicate, and irritate the fibrous and nervous parts of the heart, which suddenly and impetuously contracting themselves, and the blood by expansion and turgency making a potent renix, occasion a quick and sudden flying open of the semilunar valves, through which the blood is most impetuously ejaculated or spouted into the great artery; the same force almost at the same instant by *irradia-*

tion, or by a continued motion upon a continued body, as all liquors are, extending to the extremities of the remotest arteries; as may be rationally conjectured from that impetuous disposure of blood to a great distance out of a Dogs heart, being speedily cut out whilst yet living. By this forcible contraction \*

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\* By contraction I do not here intend the Systole of the heart, but a contraction of the expulsive fibres, causing the diastole of the heart. And by the way note, the *Systole* of the heart is also performed by contraction, but of the Attractive fibres; So that you are to remember, there is a *Systole* of the fibres, and a *Systole* of the whole organ, the heart, and that the *Diastole* of the heart is performed by *Contraction* of the Expulsive fibres.

and every ordinate longinquous propulsion or pulsation of the blood, each particle of the body is heated, cherished, and maintained in its life; but those pulsations if exceeding in celerity and violence, then the parts necessarily are subjected to a preternatural heat, as happens in all Feavors. On the contrary those pulsations proving slow and weak, do certainly produce a coldness and an atrophy in the parts, for want of a timely influx of arterial blood. 4. It's to be remarked, that in the just fertilization of the blood with that vital *sulphur*, and the just and timely propulsion thereof to every part, the point of Nutrition doth consist. So that if I declare to you here, how passions, and particularly Melan-

choly occasions a depravation and error in the function and pulsation of the heart, whereby the blood is neither sufficiently impregnated with a nutritive faculty, nor vigorously enough propelled from the heart to the ambient parts, you may with reason conclude, the parts must unavoidably shrink, and be rendred subject to an evident extenuation, or a bastard consumption. By the way then, let me inform you, passions are inordinate motions of the sensitive spirits, chiefly residing in the effuges, or mæanders of the central or finest medullar parts of the brain: So that, fear is a retrocession of the sensitive or animal spirits into the *intima effugia* of the brain, coarctating the *Mæanders*, and endeavouring

ing to flee, and lock themselves up, from the presence or approach of an hurtful or unpleasant object. Gladness on the contrary is an expansion, or an expatiation of the said sensitive spirits out of their cells into some larger *Meatus*, or passages of the brain, where meeting they embrace one another, and oft-times quaver as it were, for the presence or approach of a good object, which may either be pleasant or convenient. Melancholy, or a dull heavy and sorrowful composure of mind, is an imperfect passion growing towards a fear. Here it may not be amiss to illustrate, how the sensitive spirits are engendred. The vital liquor being with that force propelled up into the Carotidal Arteries, is carried about through turn-  
ings.

ings and windings of the Vessels into those small branches, (that are so numerously interspersed through the brain) to qualifie its heat and impetuosity, and thence is admitted into the pores of the brain, where meeting with a particular ferment is defœcated, or rectified into a subtil oyl, consisting of a great quantity of volatil salt. The subtiler part of this *Balsamus Cerebralis* being incorporated with sensitive spirits, resides in the filaments of the brain, to exercise the Judicial faculty; the coarser by colliquation, or by insinuation like moisture creeps or insinuates down into the pores of a *Lingua Bubula* in filtration, insinuates into the exile chanals of the nerves, for which it's unctuous or balsamick



rich moisture seems very proper, to relax and open the said *minime* conducts of the sinews, and through its volatil salt or alcolized spirits is apt to penetrate to the most remote and *minime* effuges of the body. It's this nervous balsam, that is the aliment and cherisher of the promogeneal Balsam, or radical moisture of all the parts of the body, and is the sole quintessence, and the highest rectified of all the liquors of the vessels; and because this sensitive balsam, requires so high a rectification, Nature hath framed the brain of a substance between glandulous and medullar, and the upper part of it disposed into *gyras* or windings, to circulate the subtiler part of the vital liquor perfectly, before it distils into  
the

the finest and more uniform medullar lower parts of the brain. The manner whereby the faculty of the brain effects a locomotive action in any muscul is by *irradiation*, which is a most imperceptible quick instantaneous impression, continued from the ideal impulse of the faculty in the brain, to the part impelled or commanded, in the same manner and quickness, as a pulsation in the heart is by irradiation continued to the remotest artery. This premised, will easily produce a capacity in you to apprehend the solution of the querie, *viz.* 1. That in hypochondriack melancholy they are apt to be extenuated and consumed, by reason of a depravation in the pulsative faculty of the heart, not dispensing the blood in due season to every

every

every part, hapning partly, because the brain doth not transmit that proportion of Cerebral moisture, as may suffice to actuate the pulsation of the heart in its full vigour; whence you may also deduce the heart to be a perfect and strong muscular, consisting of robust fibres variously intertext, and disseminated for relaxation and contraction, and actuated by a continual torrent of *Humidum Cerebrale*, carried thither through a branch of the eighth Pair. Moreover we must believe, this Conduct of *Humidum Cerebrale* from the brain to the heart to be subject to be partly intercepted in Melancholy *Hypochondriack*, by a dull heavy and saturnine habit of the mind, constantly attending that disease; and occasioned

caſioned by the retroceſſion of the ſenſitive ſpirits into their moſt retired eſſuges and remoteſt cells, which exerciſing a deſpotick power and command upon the intire oeconomy of the brain, do alſo cohibit and interdict the animal exchequer from transmitting a juſt ſupply of Cerebral moiſture to the heart and other muſculous parts, whereby the motion of the heart is not only rendred languid, but the whole concatenation of all the muſculous motions are become dull and torpid. 2. The arterial blood in Hypochondriack Melancholy being defective in its vital energy, for not being impregnated with a juſt tincture of *vital ſulphur*, is another partial cauſe of the extenuation of the parts.

The defect of this *vital Sulphur* in the heart must be chiefly imputed to the fore-mentioned cohibition of *Cerebral Moisture*, that being the proper aliment or *pabulum* of the Innate and radical moisture of the heart, and the principal *materia* of the *vital Sulphur*.

The blood upon this defect as it entred the right Ventricle crude, is also with the same marks of crudity propelled out of the left, and therefore not having the true characters of digestion, appears within the vessels gross, glutinous, slimy, and acid. So that the cause of this crudity is none else, but an Acidity the blood carries along with it, which not being corrected by the Alkali of the heart, remains the same it was. From

this

this Auſtere, Innature, and Crude acidity it is, we muſt derive the cauſe of all thoſe evil accidents, that ſurvene an Hypochondriack. Melancholy; ſome part of it by regurgitating in vapours or moiſture out of the coeliack artery into the ſtomack, doth not only occaſion an indigeſtion, but a heavineſs, and corroding pain, which in ſome Hypochondriack, I have obſerved they have compared to the cutting of a ſharp knife, eſpecially mornings at waking. That winds and rumblings in their ſtomach and guts, are no leſs offenſive to thoſe patients, hath been aſſerted to me by many, whoſe tonitruating noiſe might have been heard at a great diſtance, which is ſolely to be aſcribed to the depravation of the ferment of the ſtomach,

stomack, and the weakness of the *Archeus*, or digestive spirits, that breathe out of the nerves and arteries of the stomach into its capacity, effecting rather a tumultuous ebullition, than an analytick concoction; likewise to the defect of the nervous balsome, not sufficiently contracting the fibres of the stomach for to amplex its contents; if hereunto frequent sputations and yawnings are adjoyned, suppose it's an effect likewise of the weakness of the digestive spirits, being unable to mixe the liquid with the solid; likewise a frequent sputation is an effect of a corrupt *lymph* a being vitiated with a depraved acidity: if in this distemper the patient is discommoded with a glowing heat under the short ribs, you may suppose it  
to

to be an exæstuation, *orgasmus* or preternatural ebullition, hapning upon the arrival of such blood newly alcalized and pulsated from the heart, which meeting with an acerbous acid blood in the vacuities of the spleen, through a contrariety of particles, occasion an inordinate and turgent ebullition, not unlike the *Alkali* of tartar being affused to the *Acid* of vitriol. From this tumultuation of contrary liquors must necessarily abscede volatil salts, in the shape of fumes of various combinations and mixtures, some retaining the nature of a caustick reverberated *calx*, and being exufflated to the heart produce syncopees, most violent palpitations, and sometimes pains of the heart, as if prickt with needles,



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needles, which in several cases  
I have known has been mista-  
ken by Physicians for worms  
of the heart, though after-  
wards by me removed by an  
anti-hypochondriack course.  
Those said pyrosalin exufflations  
crowding into the sphere of  
the *cranium* do create most  
dreadful Head-akes, sometimes  
piercing, othertimes pricking,  
lancinating and beating, raging  
and flying about the whole  
circumference of the *dura mater*.  
I have more than once seen  
and cured some very misera-  
ble Hypochondriacks, that were  
most dreadfully tortured in their  
heads; especially a gentle wo-  
man at *Paris*, that had a recur-  
rent pricking pain all over the  
head, extending to the globes  
of the eyes, whither attracting a  
confluence of acrimonious hu-  
mours

mours seemed to dislodge them out of their seat, as if it had been an imperfect procidence. It is also by force of these torrid steams cructing into several parts, (as the face, shoulders, loins, &c.) those flushings as people calls them, are produced; and at this present I have a patient in cure, who is so violently indisposed with those Hypochondriack flushings, being attended with a burning scorching heat, that he oft cries out He is scorched. But by the way let me advert you, some kind of flushings into the face, and glowing of the ears, neck, hands and feet, are occasioned by a torrid ebullition in the liver, by reason of too great a proportion of gall, impelling the blood into an *orgasmus* or swelling ebullition,

dition, whence afterwards those hot effumations into the parts forementioned arise. For the right understanding of this, you must imagine, the office of the liver to be a preparatory of the blood for the heart, in attenuating and digesting it into a more fluid substance and saturated colour, and refining it from its feculency, and crude acerbous acidity; (which ever coagulates the blood into a thick slimy body.) this it performs by a perfusion of a just proportion of gall, retaining the nature of an *alkali*, and an exalting *sulphur*; through virtue of the former, abating and correcting the crude acidity; and by means of the latter giving it a florid tincture, and a refined fluid nutritive substance. Whence I assert the  
gall

gall to be the barm or ferment of the venal blood, of which that part that abounds beyond the just proportion requisite for the fermentation is abandoned to the gall-bladder.

Hitherto I have explicated the effects of those alcalized steams, that exhale from the *orgasmus* in the spleen. There are also oft-times acid evaporations as I expressed before, that are occasioned by the said *orgasmus*, which through a particular property exert their energy upon the serosities and lymphatick moistures of the body, and thence result to be the true undoubted causes of moist Rheumatisms, and catarrhs; for through their acidity they are rendred vellicating and pungitive, whereby they irritate and move the fibres of

of the vessels to a contraction, and consequently expulsion, of all moisture, wherein generally acid salts are dissolved. Hence you may readily comprehend, how they are causes of these *ruētus acidi* or sour belchings in the stomach, sputations, gripes in the belly and disturbance of the first concoction.

How all these depravate motions and digestions do at length reduce the body to a consumption, I am now ready to describe. The parts for their nutriture do daily affect and absorb the sweetest of the blood, leaving the salin behind, which through want of the mild and sweeter particles, is apt to ferocitate and irritate the spirits; These inflaming do calcine and reverterate the said salin matter, until it's become

so absorbing, drying & extenuating, that the parts must necessarily shrink and waste, not only for want of good and laudable food, but also for being dried up and absorbed by these salin acrimonious liquors. Here it will not be impertinent, though I have at large expounded the symptoms and signes of an Hypochondriack Consumption, to repeat them in a brief inventory, to give you a full view of the chiefest of them at once; as for others of less note they are almost infinite. 1. There is a frequent rumbling noise under the stomach, thwarting from the right side to the left, and thence back again. 2. Pinching pains of the Stomach, as if they would girt a mans body close together. 3. Glowing heats

heats under the short ribs.

4. Frequent belchings, that smell sour or stinck, 5. A windiness and puffing up of the stomach, especially after dinner, and in the morning at waking.

6. Much spitting. 7. Vomiting, or at least an inclination

to vomit. 8. If upon these

signs you find a wasting of your

flesh, especially if molested with

a cough, you have just cause

to suspect your ensuing state.

This sort of consumption is

the most frequent I have met

with in England, and therefore

have been somewhat more

prolix, and the rather, because

the judicious reader may thence

extract indications, which

will guide him into a more ef-

fectual method for cure, than is

now in use; for it's not to be

deemed, but that vulgar Physi-

cians are very ignorant in the removal of this distemper, though it be one of the four Cardinal diseases.

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## CHAP. V.

*Of A Scorbutick and other kinds  
of Consumptions.*

**T**H E scurvy is also discovered an Hypochondriack disease by its attendance with spittings, belchings, winds, gripes in the guts, glowing heats, &c. in short melancholy Hypochondriack and the scurvy are sisters, their difference only depending upon the proportion of their causes, which are almost the same, only in the scurvy the Alcalized salts do float in greater proportion in the vessels,



sels, which being of a more diffusive nature, are disposed, together with some part of the thick muddy blood wherein they inhere, to be propelled to the circumference into spots, blotches, boils, ulcers, pustles, bumps of the face, arms and legs. The acid salt is also somewhat different in this disease, being rendred volatil by the addition of an acrimoni-ous sulphur, which makes it sublimable to the gums, where it occasions a pain, swelling, and discoloration; but I shall insist no further upon the description of this disease, since I have compiled a particular tract of it, where you will by experiments demonstratively be informed of its causes, hitherto so erroneously declared by most authors. The manner how the scurvy occasions a Consumption,

is the same, as I have expressed before of Hypochondriack Melancholy, and therefore shall spare my labour of a needless repetition.

An Amorous Consumption implies a rapid extenuation occasioned through love, whose passions, affrights, fear, anger, jealousy and despair do so extremely disperse and consume the vital and animal spirits, that we see its ordinary for young Wenches to be reduced to faintings, swoonings, and extream weakness, to the admiration of their parents, whence such subitous and effroyable accidents should source. These passions at length by depriving the blood of its alcolized spirits, do render it acid, acerbous and vitriolate, which not long after produces an Hypochondriack Melancholy, and thence

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thence are precipitated into consumptions.

Likewise Grief and study do also by continuation degenerate into Melancholy Hypochondriack; which afterwards is in manner a foresaid succeeded by a Consumption. In my other *Morbus Anglicus* you may read several instances of Consumptions engendred by Love, grief, and study, and therefore I shall omit them here.

An Apostematick Consumption generally oweth its production to an Apostem breaking within the body, whose purulent fumes crowding into the Arteries and Veins, corrupt and affect the blood with a malignant quality, which proving very offensive to the parts, in poysoning and subverting their innate temperature, is rejected, and so

are starved for want of nutriment. The heart, brea<sup>in</sup>, Liver and Spleen sustain an equal prejudice from those poysonous steems in their innate *crasis*, whence consequently the whole œconomy of the body Sympathizes in the depredation of their substantials. An Apostem in the mesentery proves oft a latent cause of a Consumption, which the dissection of the Corps discovers, as I have observed in more than one. Likewise a *skirre* in the liver, spleen, stomach, or any other important Entral, may cause an Extenuation, by defect of defecation, and intercepting the course of the blood and Vital Spirits, in compressing the vital and nutritive Chanals. Cancers and Ulcers do in like manner effect a consumption of the parts.

I have also taken notice, that perfect Consumptions have ensued upon Agues, ( especially quartans and Tertians of a long continuance, ) and fevers, particularly such as are termed Continent, by impressing a malignant acrimony upon the blood, and corrupting the temperament of the heart and brain, also by amortizing the alcalized spirits of the bowels, by a malignant acidity that's ever predominant in Agues.

Worms in the guts by intercepting the chyle, and converting it into their own substance, do cause a Consumption and sometimes a *Marcor* in the parts; likewise through a sort of venomous fumes, that exhale from their hearth, and putrid substance, where out they are engendred, the heart is suffo-

cated, the vital *Sulphur* extinguish'd, and the innate temperament of the Brain subverted, whence the body must necessarily shrink for want of good nutriment, those principal parts should engender.

Of a Pockie-Consumption I shall say little, having discoursed of it in a tract of a Hectick pox, that was added to the last impression of my *little Venus*.

The Reality of bewitch'd Consumptions is asserted by many, and particularly instanced in a Tabeted disease of one of the Kings of Scotland, being cured by decharning the witch craft in Danemarck; likewise in some others, namely Women and Children surpris'd with convulsions, jactitations, Marcors, and other strange Symptoms. As to this particular my opinion

in-

imports , that the Creator after the confirmation of the whole truth of his word by miracles and supernatural effects , did establish the sequel of all future actions of bodies on an immutable order of nature , whose operations should for the future continue uniform , and free from those deviations , alterations , and disturbances of supernatural agents, whether good as Angels , or evil as devils and witches, especially since now the end of the creator being answered those supernatural productions would necessarily prove frustraneous , which is an absurdity not to be imagined in God or Nature ; wherefore we must rather attribute the cure of the formentiond Kings disease to the good address of his Physicians ; As for those direful symptoms

toms in Women, they must be derived from Uterin fits, and those in Children for the most part from worms.

A Consumption of the back, by Hippocrates called a *Tabes Dorsalis*, implies a gradual diminution of the strength of the back, with an universal extenuation of the body, arriving through an immoderate evacuation, or preternatural profluxe of sperm, or Running of the Reins vulgarly so called. The symptoms of the sperm appear dangerous, whether abounding or too much depleisht, the former causing a spermatick delirious feavor; the latter by depauperating the body of its purest arterial blood, and depredating of it from the brain and the marrow of the back, both they  
and



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and all parts on them depending  
must needs be excessively de-  
bilitated through want of arte-  
rial blood to engender animal  
and locomotive spirits.

The kidneys are also found  
to be subject to a perfect con-  
sumption, inso much that they  
have been discovered ea-  
ten away to the cirrounding  
skin, and in some to be dried  
into a friable substance. The oc-  
casion of the consumption of the  
kidneys is to be imputed to a  
great heat, colliquating and  
absorbing their fat and *paren-  
chyma*; to gravel and stone;  
or to excrementitious choler,  
and mordant armoniack salt,  
posted thither with the urin,  
inflaming, ulcerating, and con-  
verting their flesh into matter;  
or, to a malignant humor in  
pestilential fevers, causing an  
im-

62      *A discourse of*  
immediate dissolution of the  
Balsamick principles ; or to  
poysonous medicines , as Can-  
tharides , the herb *Dipsacus*  
&c. or to an obstruction of the  
Emulgent vessels ; or lastly to  
gravel engendred within their  
*parenchyma* ) or some tumor ,  
as a *scircus* , *œdema*, or *Apostem*  
compressing their substance ;  
and streightning their vessels.

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## CHAP. VI.

### *Of a Consumption of the Lungs.*

**A** *Consumption of the Lungs*  
may import two signifi-  
cations ; the one , a considera-  
ble wasting of the Lungs them-  
selves ; the other , their occa-  
sioning the intire body to con-  
sume

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sume without any great loss of  
their own substance. We shall  
relate our discourse to both.

Reflecting upon the parti-  
cular substance of the Lungs,  
their situation, and connexion,  
we shall discover them to be  
very much exposed to extern  
and intern injuries, and no less  
capable of injuring the Noble  
parts, whereby the whole by rea-  
son of its absolute dependance  
on them must likewise receive a  
great prejudice. Anatomy exhi-  
bits the Lungs to be of a laxe,  
porous, light, or spongy tex-  
ture of substance, which wise  
Nature hath so formed, for to  
answer her scope, in a continual  
motion of inspiring and expi-  
ring the Air, whereunto a  
weighty body would otherwise  
prove very disobedient, and  
unless porous and pervious,  
like

like to a Spunge unfit to imbibe and transcolate the Air; for in effect the office of the Lungs is only to serve the heart in the capacity of Aereal strainers, to strain the air and separate it from gross, or other offensive inhereints it may carry with it. Wherefore since the Lungs by reason of their office are obliged to a perpetual commerce with the Air, (which is subject to momentary alterations, now cold, hot, dry, or moist, then thick, thin, foggy, rymy, stinking, poisonous,) they must necessarily lye open to great yea irreparable dammages, especially where their bodies are so unapt to resist or sustain them, because of their thin, and lace-  
rable texture.

To these inspirable hurts we may annumerate those they sustain

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stain from their expiration of  
all sort of noxious and fuligi-  
nous steems, and stinking putrid  
breaths, and besides all that  
being constantly employed in  
motion, without acquiring a mo-  
ments rest. Their situation is  
within the breast, hung per-  
pendicular under the Brain, and  
near to the heart, whose wings  
they represent, whereunto they  
are connected by the *Arteria*  
*Venosa* and *Vena Arteriosa*; by  
means of which situation they  
are exposed to receive all the  
droppings from the Brain,  
whence Coughs, Phthisicks, Ul-  
cers; besides the ill humours the  
*Vena Arteriosa* conveys thither,  
which together with those di-  
stillations from the Brain, fin-  
ding them a very fit Cistern,  
because of their Sponginess, do  
oft force them into such a swell-  
ling,

ling, as may justly be termed a Dropſie of the Lungs. Next conſidering their coherence with the heart, are thereby rendred more capable of doing the greateſt miſchiefs.

From the precedence you may now obſerve, how facil it is to drop into a Conſumption of the Lungs, a Diſeaſe that is ſo fatal to *Londons* Inhabitans, and no wonder, but a greater wonder any can ſteal away into their Graves without a Conſumption, conſidering the pernicious air of the City, the weakneſs of Lungs people inherit from their Parents, and their expoſal to thoſe injuries, we have juſt now inſtanced.

CHAP. VII.

*Of the kinds of Pulmonique  
Consumptions.*

A Consumption of the Lungs is either without, or with an Ulceration. That without arrives through a Skirrosity, Apostem, Putrefaction of humours within its pores, or a *Crude Tubercle*. 1. The Lungs oft imbibing Phlegmatique and Melancholique humours, ( that are distilled from the Brain, or conveighed thither through its pores and chanals, ) are now and then deprehended Skirrhouis, by dissipation of the subtiler parts, and petrification of the groffer that remain; or they may be left indu-

indurated through the gross reliques of a *Peripneumonia*, or inflammation of the Lungs.

2. By Dissection of expired Pulmonicks, their Lungs have oft appeared full of small hard Imposthums. 3. Excrementitious humours, such as are expectorated by a Cough after a Cold, or in an *Asthma Peripneumonia*, or *Pleurisie*, are very apt to putrefie and corrupt the Lungs, ( as appears by the stinking breath of such that are so indisposed, ) whereby their accessory nutriment being vitiated, and rejected by them, are occasioned to waste. 4. A *Crude Tubercle* obstructing the inspiration of fresh air, and expiration of the fuliginous steams of the heart, doth thereby extremely inflame and dry the Lungs, the continuation where-  
of



*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 69  
of doth at last reduce them to  
an absolute withering.

How these kinds of Consumptions propagate their evil to the whole body, may easily be collected from the former discourse.

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## CHAP. VIII.

### *Of an Ulcerous Pulmonique Consumption.*

**H**ERE I must make my Reader familiar with the Traditional notions, young Students in Physick derive from their vulgar Authors, upon an Ulcerous Consumption of the Lungs. And to be more methodical, it's not unnecessary to digest their documents into several classes.

1. Let's

1. Let's make a disquisition of what they make of it. *Pulverinus*, *Godofred. Steeghii* fol. 447. and *Sennert.* 305. define it a disease of a diminished bulk, (*diminuta magnitudo.*) *Hollerius*, *Duretus*, *Forest. Nic. Piso*, &c. state it a Disease of a discontinued Unity, (*Soluta Unitas*, ) because it sourceth from an Ulcer in the Lungs. *Platerus* passes it by, though *Mercurial* subtly spies three sorts of Diseases in it, *viz.* a diminished quantity, a discontinued unity, and a hot distemper. But *Capivac.* comments it chiefly to be an hot distemper, there being a continual heat of the parts, and an inflammation of the Lungs, alwayes conspicuous in that Disease. What to assert among these once great *Rabbies* seem at first sight difficult, but

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but upon a little pausing on the  
matter, you'l find it a clear case.  
Those that infer a discontinua-  
ted Unity, namely the Ulcer in  
the Lungs for the Disease, mi-  
stake the Disease for its cause,  
the Ulcer being the chief cause  
of the Consumption. Neither can  
they be reputed orthodox, that  
sing in their verdicts for a *di-  
minuted magnitude*, that rather  
appearing an effect, or symptom  
of the Ulcer in the Lungs, and  
so is the heat of the parts. Be-  
cause I will not insist longer up-  
on these trifles, shall step over to  
give you a brief of the causes,  
they allow to the foresaid Con-  
sumption; though indeed I  
ought to touch, what part they  
generally conclude the place af-  
fected; which some will have  
the Lungs, others the heart,  
and many the whole body.  
The

The Author of that Treatise intituled *De Definit. Medic.* brings in likewise the breast, throat, and *aspera arteria* being affected with a malign Ulcer, for seats of an Ulcerous Consumption.

Touching the internal causes of this sort of Consumption, Dogmatists do universally state an Ulcer of the Lungs to be the immediate cause, which happens sometime in the *Parenchyma* or flesh of the Lobes of the Lungs; othertimes in their pipes, (*bronchia.*)

This Ulcer in the Lungs may be occasioned by several causes, *viz.*

1. Sharp bilious corrosive humours, issuing out at the pores or lips of the veins, and insinuating into the spongy substance of the Lungs, whose flesh they after-

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wards devour and corrupt,  
soon making a putrid hole or  
cavern, which is thence term-  
ed an Ulcer of the Lungs.

2. *Hippocrates* assigns a *serin*  
( wild and taring ) *Catarrh* fal-  
ling into the Lungs, for another  
antecedent cause of a *Pulmo-  
nique Ulcer*. A *serin Catarrh* is an  
hot, thin, and sharp distillation  
of Rheum, which streaming to  
the Lungs, gnaws their veins and  
flesh, and so effects an Ulcer.

3. Gross Phlegm stagnating  
in the Lungs, in process of time  
putrefies, and acquires a gnaw-  
ing quality, thereby making prey  
of the substance of the Lungs.

4. The rupture of a vein in  
the Lungs, effusing blood into  
their pores, where it immedi-  
ately putrefies and ulcerates.

The Ulcer these causes pro-  
duce in the Lungs, *Hippocra-  
E* *tes*

*tes* calls a *ferin* ( wild ) *Ulcer* , because the Nails of those, whose Lungs are Ulcerated, are recurvated or turn'd back like the claws of wild beasts, namely, when they begin to draw near to their extream fate.

Moreover this sort of Ulcer is ever cirrounded with an inflammation, which being digested into matter, renders the Ulcer so much the more fordid.

To these wee'l add two more, namely, a Pleurisie, which by expectorating sharp putrid matter through the Lungs, doth now and then occasion an Ulcer.

Lastly, an *Empyema* or a collection of purulent matter in the capacity of the breast, if not suddenly cured, doth undoubtedly impel the Patient into a Phthysical Consumption.

Chymists impute the cause to

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a corrolive salt, that's divorced  
from the *Sulphur* and Mercury  
of the blood, and afterwards dis-  
solved in those liquors, that  
distil into the Lungs.

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## CHAP. IX.

*Containing a disquisition upon  
the cases præcited.*

**T**Hose fruitless attempts in  
the vulgar cure of con-  
sumptions are evident argu-  
ments, Physicians do extream-  
ly hallucinate in the discern of  
their causes, and therefore we  
may justly pry into those abstruse  
notions they wrap them in, and  
unravel what is so strongly knit  
in every Doctors *pericranium*. To  
this purpose we are to dismem-  
ber their doctrine into various  
parts, and subject their examina-

tion to these ensuing querics.

1. *What kind of Choler is it that proves so ravenous upon the Lungs?*

So careless are Authors in this particular, that they imagine the cause of a Consumption sufficiently declared, by imputing it to excrementitious choler; but whether they denote the ordinary yellow, *vitellin*, green, red, or adust black choler, is left as a bone for every Readers discretion to knabble at: if we should commit the first of these, namely yellow, or *vitellin* choler to the test, common observation in yellow Jaundises, and other Diseases excuses them from such an Ulcerous acrimony, wherein though very copious and rampant, injure the body no other way, than by deforming it with a citrinous discoloration.



In the next place, yellow gall is so familiar with the substance of the Lungs, that they seem to thirst chiefly after the more yellowish or cholerick part of the blood for their nutriment.

Green gall the institutists would persuade us, to be an effect of an over-hot Stomach, produced out of the hotter proportion of the chyle; which varies in deepness of colour, according to the intenseness of the heat of the Stomach, some being of a lighter green-like Verdegrease, thence call'd *Æruginous choler* (*Bilis Æruginosa*,) other of a deeper stain, or of a dark brownish green, like boyl'd Colwort leaves, or woad, thence termed *Bilis Glauca*; another of a green, different from both, like to a leek,

therefore denominated *Bilis Poracea*, i. e. Lecky choler. Neither it's their judgement, any of these greens should be capacitated to damnifie the Lungs, because of the remoteness of their harth; and was their Spring of a nearer situation, they cannot well tell, how from a corrosive choler to derive the other Symptoms, that usually attend Pulmonique Consumptives, as moist Phlegmaticque coughs, frequent spitings, drowlines, and dulness of the senses; which rather declare their dependance on a cold Phlegmaticque humour, than a sharp cholerick one. Whence we may deduce a second and third Query. viz. 2. *How chance such cold Symptoms in Consumptions to issue from an hot cause?* 3. Upon  
fur-

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furnifal that *Æruginous* choler  
should gnaw Ulcers into the  
Lungs, is it transmitted to them  
from the brain (whither it may  
be fupposed to be fublimed  
from the Stomach) by distilla-  
tion, or through the *Vena arteri-*  
*ofa*? If either way, why should  
it paff through the principal  
parts, as the Heart, or the  
Brain, without annoying either,  
which feem of a more tender  
difpofition than the Lungs, that  
are hardened with the weather,  
or extern air they infpire?  
4. It's wonder Authors never  
fummon'd *blew* choler for the  
caufe of Consumptions, which  
the expectorated matter oft ap-  
pears tinged with; and beyond  
that, the Lungs of expired  
Consumptives do not feldome  
appear full of thofe blew kind  
of Spots, which instance toge-

with the eruption of blew spots (*exanthemata livida*) in malignant Feavors, are a certain attest of blew gall. This the Instituts have so little noted, that they never thought of putting it into their Institutes. However not questioning whether Green, Blew, or Black be the mischief, supposing it to be any of them, and situated neer or about the Stomack, why should it prove more *Anarbobous*, (flowing upwards) so as to attaque the Lungs, than *Catarrbopus*, (flowing downwards,) as it doth in a *Dysentery*, pains of the *Hæmorrhoids*, inflammation of any of the lower parts, *Diabetes*, or a hot *Dysury*. 5. In what part of the body is the true spring, or source, where this corrosive choler is engendred? 6. Whether a *Pulmonique*

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nique Consumption never happen-  
eth but upon spitting or coughing  
up blood? 7. By what power or  
quality doth steam stagnating in  
the Lungs cause a Consumption?  
8. Whether that consuming steam  
is harboured in the Pipes, or  
substance of the Lungs within  
their Pores? 9. Whether the  
foreinstanced steam distils from  
the head, or be imported through  
the vessels? 10. Whether an  
Heſtick Feavor be a cause of a  
Consumption, or a symptome of  
the cause of a Consumption, or  
symptome of the Consumption it  
self? 11. Whether a Pulmo-  
nique Consumption cannot hap-  
pen without the concomitance of  
an Heſtick Feavor? 12. Whe-  
ther there be no other sort of  
true, perfect, or proper Con-  
sumptions, than a Pulmonique  
Consumption? These and many

other problems being passed by, not only for stating of them, but resolving, do impeach Physicians of their sloth, and absolute insufficiency of curing Consumptions, which unless determined is a pregnant testimony, they mannage their office in that Disease with as little Skill as Conscience. Neither is the reader to behave himself so strict and precise as be contented with no less clear a solution than a demonstration, our notions in Physick being of that scantness, as seldom reach beyond a rational conjecture, which if I ingaged to remonstrate here in this Chapter, should in order of discourse be obliged to make use of the terms and principles inserted in this and the preceding Chapter, and that with the same disadvantage

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vantage other assertions have hitherto so obscurely been proved. Wherefore I shall refer you to the next ensuing Chapter, where I do expect a grain's or two allowance, which all men have granted them in attempting a solution of doubts by themselves stated.

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## CHAP. X.

*Touching a more apparent cause of a Pulmonique Consumption.*

**T**HOUGH the opiniater apprehension of modern physicians doth so much inappropriate notions, as if barricadoed from all other intellectual approach; I shall not withstanding presume to advert my reader by these subsequent positions.

sitions, of causes more apparent, in the ingendring of Pulmonique Consumptions, than those vulgarly allowed.

*Thesis 1.*

*Symptoms impressed by corrosion point at corrosive bodies for their causes. In Pulmonique Consumptions the preternatural concomitants viz. an universal heat of the body, an Hæctick Fever, a torminous diarrhé, acre and hot distillations, &c. have all a stamp of a Corrosive quality, and consequently are introduced by a corrosive humour.*

*Thesis 2.*

*There are but two sorts of corrosive humours engendred within the Body of man, namely, Cholera.*



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ler and Melancholy; And between these the impute of a Consumptive cause will lye. Touching Fleam, and that they single out for pure blood, neither can be imagined participant of acrimony, but rather demulcers, and qualifiers of it. Which of the two abovementioned corrosives is the chief actor here, the following positions will resolve you.

*Thesis 3.*

*Choler is the lightest, and most inflammable part of the blood.* Whence namely from its inflammability its resembled to, and called a *Sulphur*. This position informs us of a vulgar error, terming choler bitter, as the vulgar saying more pe-  
temptorily implies, *it's as bit-*

ter as Gall; whereas in effect, there's nothing gustable sweeter; for what is most inflammable must be most unctuous, fat and oily, nothing being apter to take flame than Oyl, Fat, Butter, and other unctuous bodies; and what is most oily and unctuous must needs partake of a sweet flavour, namely, of a fat sweetness, which Physicians term *Pingue dulce*, or a fat sweet; and of that gust is Choler, being the flower and butter of the Blood. This appears more evident in milk, which is nothing but blood turned white, by being diluted with a greater quantity of *Serum* or whey, (that is a certain waterish liquor floating in the Vessels) in the Glandules of the breast: now milk being churned in a Tub vomits up  
it's

it's butter, which is that light and inflammable part reduced to its native colour, and above-termed choler.

*Thesis 4.*

*Choler is in it self resistant of having any kind of bitterness extracted, or produced out of it; no, not by any kind of inflammation. If any force will impress such a bitterness, as is thought to be in choler, it must be by adustion or putting it into a flame, which is so far from admitting an Emphyreume, or conceiving any bitter ashes, that consisting of a pure oily nature, when set in flame, it burns clear away without leaving any cinders or adust matter, to attest its latent bitterness; as doth more plainly appear in*  
But-

Butter, Tallow, or Oyl, burning away in a Lamp, without leaving any thing bitter behind them.

*Thesis 3.*

*What amaritude or acrimony is apprehended in Choler, it acquires from a commixture of Melancholy, or extern malign bodies imported with the air. This Thesis is a necessary consequence of the next preceding; for if choler cannot be rendred acrimonious or bitter of it self, nor by inflammation; than necessarily Whatever acrimony. or amaritude at any time redounds in it, must be derived from the admixture of another sharp bitter substance; which among the humours can be no other than Melancholy; Phlegm and*  
pure

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pure blood, being reputed allayers of acrimony, and upon that account *Avicen* countermands letting blood in chole-  
rick bodies, because he esteems the blood ( which he chiefly here intends pure blood and Phlegm ) a *frænum bilis*, or a bridle of the Gall, obtunding its acrimony and fierceness.

*Theſis. 6.*

*Choler being set on fire, and acting upon Melancholy, or rather calcining it into small acuated minimal bodies, is by their incorporation with it self, rendered acrimonious and bitter; whence I conclude Choler accidentally bitter and acrimonious, but not in it self.*

This bitterness and acrimony varies in intenseness, according  
ing

*A discourse of*  
ing to the degree of calcinati-  
on of Melancholy, and propor-  
tion of Choler it is admixt  
to.

*Thesis 7.*

Choler by the premisses is evi-  
denced of being capable only of  
flaming and kindling a Feavor  
in the body; and consequently  
Melancholy calcined by the flames  
of Choler must remain the sole  
cause of acrimony, and corrosion,  
and inclusively of occasioning  
Ulcers both within and without  
the body.

*Thesis 8.*

The heart beating vigorously  
and strong, doth together with  
its Sulphurous flames expel the  
foresaid calcined melancholy to  
the

*the circumference, especially if the said humor be diluted with the serosity of the blood.* Neither is this sole vital faculty sufficient to exterminate noxious humours to the periphery or outward parts, unless the animal faculty be concurrent with it, to supply the Fibres with Animal Spirits, which do not only render them strong to expel, but sensible of feeling the least sting of any offensive humour, whence they are immediately stimulated to contract themselves, and by means of that contraction to expel. If on the contrary the heart beats weak, and the animal faculty be found faintish, the foresaid acrimonious humour remains within and causes internal erosions.

Moreover, notwithstanding  
the

the strength of both faculties, the humours expelled to the circumference, are apt now and then to regurgitate, by reason of obstructions in the capillar veins, terminating in the extremities.

Hitherto we have discoursed of the same causes, how they happen to engender several Diseases, though in the same bodies, but at different times.

That which falls next in consideration, is an answer to the fourth Query of the Chapter preceding, viz. *Why the same corrosive humour should sometimes prove Anarrhopous (flowing upwards,) and generate Diseases in the upper parts; and otherrobiles Catarrhopous (flowing downwards,) impressing maladies upon the lower.*

The occasion of the various diver-



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diversion of the foresaid humour is situate partly in the disposition of the part *Mandant*; the strength and weakness of the vital and animal faculty; the parts *transmitting*, or giving passage, the disposition of the part *recipient*, and the qualification of the humour *transmitted*.

The part *Mandant* is here chiefly intended for the place, where this acrimonious humour is generated, and harth or spring, whence it fourceth and erupts.

The place is, where the acrimonious humours are primarily concocted, or receive the form of humours, and where they are afterwards further wrought, purified and clarified. This assertion probably will accuse many parts more, than

than what ordinarily Physicians have their eye on.

The Stomach is a part that primarily digests, and converts Victuals transmitted thither, into a whitish or cineritious humour, called the *Chyle*, which if it be not exactly dissolved into an even thorough-melted juice, must necessarily abound with thick and gross admixtures. Now, it's a received saying among us, that the fault of the first concoction or digestion is not amended in the second, (*vitium primæ cōctionis non corrigitur in secunda;*) wherefore the chyle being transmitted crude and gross into the Vessels, and arriving in the Spleen and Liver, sticks in the capillar veins, and keeps in the heat or hot steams, that should arise out of their *Parenchyma* (or

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(or fleshy substance) to ferment,  
attenuate, and defæcate the  
blood. The heat of those en-  
traills being thus inclosed and  
pend up, redoubles, and gra-  
dually after it hath extreemly  
dried and scorched, burns and  
calcines them into a kind of  
fixt Salt, which according to  
the nature of the Victuals,  
(whence they received their  
constitution) and the intensi-  
on of heat, proves a *Nitrous*,  
*Vitriolat*, or *Armoniack* Salt.  
The Spleen in this case is found  
to contain a Mine more fre-  
quently producing an *Armoni-*  
*ack*, and *Vitriolat* Salt, with a  
small admixture of a coagula-  
ted *Sulphur*.

The Liver is the more fertil  
parturient of *Nitrous*, and  
sometimes of a *Vitriolat* and  
*Armoniack tartar*, but with so  
copious

copious a commixture of coagulated choler or *Sulphur*, that it ought rather to be named a *Cinnabrin* or *Æruginous Sulphur*, from the greater proportion of *Sulphur* to a far smaller of Salt. The heart we conceive to be the sole mine of *Arsenical Sulphur*, whose pernicious steams insulting upon the Vital Spirits, produce malignant and spotted Feavors.

The Stomach is likewise oft stuffed between its tunicks and in the smaller branches of Vessels, that are inserted into its body, with the dregs of obstructive crude chyle, whereout such Salts and Sulphurs are calcined and extracted, as in acrimony and corrosion prove no wise inferiour to those engendred in the Spleen or Liver, since produced with so intense

a heat as is required for the first solution of the hardest food; and probably a stronger heat, being raised to a higher pitch by obstructions, and the ebullition of some of those acrimonious bodies already engendred.

That the Stomach is so common a spring of Consumptive sublimations and distillations, needs no other proof, than the sense of the Patient, attesting a great clog and oppression at his Stomach, oft crying out, If that were removed, he should be well; besides his nauſeouſness, vomiting, and difficulty of digesture, he finds his gullet all along very sore, rough, and stuffed with humours, subliming upwards, which sometimes may not reach so high as his brain, but are imbibed by

F

the

the tonsils and other Glanduls about the Throat, where in like manner aforeſaid, they are diſſolved into an oyl, and ſo diſtill between the Membranes of the *Aſpera arteria* into the Lungs. To this the remedies add an unqueſtionable verdict; Vomitives being twice or thrice exhibited in the beginning or augment, do oft eradicate the mineral cauſe of a Conſumption. Likewise *Lobocks*, and Syrops that are ſo uſually preſcribed, do immediately ſeem to abate and demulce the hoarſeneſs and violence of a Cough, by molliſying the ruggedneſs of the intern tunick of the Gullet, and thickning or rendring the matter of the Cough, that aſcends upwards between the tunicks of the foreſaid *Oeſophagus*, more glib or ſlippery. So  
that

that we must not imagine, Syrups or other expectoratives do advantage in Coughs, by slipping down between the *Epiglottis*; for as I instanced before, that must necessarily occasion a greater Cough, and difficulty of respiration. Neither is't probable they circulate about to the heart and *Vena arteriosa*, to arrive to the Lungs, for before that time their sweetness whereby they are supposed to lenifye a Cough, and other vertues, would be obtused and altered into other qualities; or if we should admit that supposal, they could not be thought to auxiliate the Cough in so short a space as they do.

Having now given you a divertisement in declaring the parts *Mandant*, we are to proceed in illustrating, whence the said salin and sulphurous

productions receive their direction or first motion , that renders them *Anarrhopous* , not passing by to indigitate at the parts *Transmittent*. Wee'l suppose the Spleen the chiefer of the two harths , or parts *Mandant* , and principally obstructed in its lower parts and Splenick branch , whence a potent heat breaking forth causes the *Orgasmus* to boyle or tend upwards , or rather sublimes the forementioned calcined Salts through the Arteries up into the right Ventricle of the Heart, where having passed another reverberation they are propelled into the Lungs through the *Vena arteriosa*.

Moreover we must likewise allow a small commixture of *Sulphur* to the Salts , which doth not only contribute a force  
to



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to the calcination, but a facility to the sublimation. This fixt *Vitriolat* or sometimes *Armoniack* Salt being impelled into the pores of the Spungy flesh of the Lungs, meets there with a ferosity, or waterish kind of moisture, dissolving it immediately into an *Oleum per Deliquium*, like other calcined Salts are apt to do, when they arrive to any waterish moisture, as being put in a Cellar, or placed over warm water. The salt now turned into a corrosive liquor or oyl, is rendred capable of penetrating into the smallest and deepest pores of the Lungs, whose flesh it soon dilacerates and gnaws into an Ulcer; and not only so, but being indued with a quality, all other calcined Salts are (as you may experience by holding

Allom or Saltpeter in your mouth ) of attracting and raising fleam and moisture out of the Lungs and other parts adjacent , doth continually incite the Lungs , to avoid great quantities of spittle , fleam , and other sharp stinking matter by Cough.

Lastly , the Stomach as it first sowed the Seeds of this evil , so it continues likewise to foment them , and act the part of another chief *Mandant* ; and in some it's found to be sole and principal ; which as I expressed before , being stuffed in it's tunicks , obstructed in the inserted Vessels , and clogged round about with a weight of acrimonious humours , doth likewise glow with a strong heat , whereby the said salin accumulations ( gatherings or heaps )

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heaps) are sublimed, according to the length and direction of the intern and extern membranes of the *Oesophagus* to the brain, by whose waterish moisture it's likewise dissolved into an *Oleum per Deliquium*, which through it's attracting and raising of liquor, doth overwhelm the brain with steam and moisture, whence because of it's weight and pricking, it's continually præcipated into the Lungs, viz. according to the direction and longitude of the membranes, down into the *æpera arteria* that is between it's membranes, not through the *Epyglottis* for that would immediately set the patient a Coughing. Thus a ferin Catarrh happens, which through it's corrosive quality oft Ulcerates the Lungs; especially if

seconded by those Salin sublimations from the Spleen.

Neither is the Liver alwayes excusable, now and then transmitting a *cinabrin Sulphur*, through the *Vena cava* to the Brain, or Heart, and thence to the Lungs, being likewise generated by a reduplicated heat, occasioned through the obstructions of its Capillars, and branches that tend to the Gall-Bladder. So that hereby the Spleen more frequently and principally, next the Stomach, then the Liver, do demonstratively appear to the parts *Mandant*; the Brain, Heart, *Thymus*, Glandules of the Gullet, and Tonsils the parts transmitting, or only giving passage to the humours forced up thither from other parts.

Here you may take notice of



a grand error among Practitioners; opinionating the Brain the chief part *Mandant*, when distemper'd with a cold humorous intemperament, and distilling into the Lungs: and of this sinister sentiment are they so confidently possessed, that they bend all their precepts and devices to dry up this fountain of Rheum; to which purpose *Crata's* Amber Bils, *Fonseca's* Decoction of Sanders, *Erastus* his Dyet Drink of *Guaiacum* and *Sassa*; absorbing Emplasters to be applyed to the head; Fontanels; Venotomies, Vesicatories, and Phlebotomy are all summoned in as *Herculean* auxiliaries to dry the Brain; but rather the pulse is strick; *livid* has been  
Another opinion they are very fond of is that the *in-  
gird* F 5 *eternal*

ternal: part of the *Aspera arteria* is the part transmittent, an absurdity every drop that goes down the wrong way will confute. What other ridiculous tenents they foment touching Catarrhs, were a shame to recite to such as know better things.

How the Vital and Animal faculties prove accidental occasions of this evil, though their faintness, whereby they are incapacitated of propelling those noxious sublimates downwards, is apodictically expressed in the beginning of the eighth *Thesis*, and therefore wee'l supersede the needless pains of a repetition, only wee'l add the positive concurrence of the Animal and Vital Spirits in directing and derivating the foresaid sublimates to the heart and  
brain.

brain ; namely , encountring with each annoying and pernicious effumations are compelled to a retreat to their Spring head , whether they do likewise conduct those Salin steams along with them. The Recipient part is the Lungs , who art partly passive in being forced to receive , and partly active in attracting such corrosive Salts. Their situation and connexion obliges them to receive the precipitates from the Brain, Heart, and Stomach ; their acts of expiration attract potently from the Veins, Arteries , and other parts , as appears in those fuliginous smoaks , and putrid steams they expire. What doth further dispose them to a necessity of receiving those salts , and other malign humours , a repeated Survey of

Chap. 22. will abundantly satisfie you.

The qualification requisite in the humour transmitted (*viz.* the distilled liquor) may easily be deduced from the premisses; namely, a degree of acrimony wrought into a tartarous humour by calcination, reaching at least to the ascent of a Vitriolat, if not an Armoniack Salt.

By the way, take this for none of the least important remarques, that this liquor, that's produced out of the solution of a Vitriolat Salt sublimed to the Brain, if accidentally it should penetrate into the concave of the Nerves, (as it would easily do, since consisting of a sharp salin thin insinuating substance, were it not diverted by being precipitated into



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into distillations, ) it ordinarily  
causes Convulsions and Epi-  
lepsies.

The Second, Third, and  
Fifth Problems being all resol-  
ved in the contents of the solu-  
tion of this fourth, wee'l step  
over to the sixth; *Whether a  
Pulmonique Consumption never  
happeneth but upon spitting or  
coughing up blood?* Galen and  
his Cotemporaries did com-  
monly observe Pulmonique  
Consumptions to follow a spit-  
ting of blood, whence many  
of his Sectators do still persist  
in the same tenent, not confi-  
dering, that what was usual in  
Galen's time may be less com-  
mon now, for Pulmonique  
Consumptions do as frequently  
appear among us here, that  
are molested only with an acri-  
monious moist kind of Cough,

as

as those, that have fallen into that evil upon spitting of blood, hapning upon a rupture, or corrosion of a vein in the Lungs.

Besides my own sentiment, I'll insert the observations of *Argenterius* and *Fernelius*; The former in his *Comment.* 3. in *Art. Medic. Gal.* gives a relation of four women, that dyed all of exquisite Ulcerous Pulmonique Consumptions, none whereof coughed up blood. And *Fernelius* writes thus: Some upon the spitting only of a liquid and yellowish humour, being taken with a small Feavor, have begun to consume, and a long time after did spit a little blood mixed with matter; but I have likewise observed a many that dyed Consumptive, in whom there was

not the least appearance of blood throughout their whole sickness.

Moreover, observe there is an Ulcerous disposition of the Lungs; And both these may be appositely termed causes of a Pulmonique Consumption, or Consumption of the Lungs. By an Ulcerous disposition of the Lungs, I intend a perfusion of acrimonious salin liquors (such as I instanced before) throughout the body of the Lungs, insensibly drying, gnawing, and absorbing their flesh, and likewise insensibly dissipating it into vapours and exhalations through the pores of the *Parenchyma*, and ambient Membrane; which latter though *Galen* denies to be pervious with a number of small holes, is found to be so by *Aristotle's* and others experience.

Thus.

Thus the Lungs of many deceased Consumptives have been discovered quite consumed, nothing remaining but the ambient Membrane and a number of withered veins and filaments without the precedence of spitting of blood or matter.

Moreover as I observed in Cap. 23. a Consumption of the Lungs may also arrive upon a scirrosity, hard Apostems, (as *Atheroms*, *Steatomys*, &c.) putrefaction of humours within its pores, and a crude tubercle, or drying scorching fuliginous steams continually fuming from the heart, without the least appearance of expectorated blood. In this particular I remember one of our elderly *Oxford* Physicians proved disappointed of his Prognosticks, or rather Diagnosticks. A Scho-

lar applying himself to him for information, whether he were in a Consumption, was answered with a question, whether he spitted blood? whereat the Scholer replied negatively; then said he, 'tis but a Ptifick Cough, and I'll warrant you from a Consumption, though three months after he left a *Skeleton* behind him, to witness what he dyed of.

The Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Query you'll find solved by what is declared already.

The Tenth is, *Whether an Heſtick Feaver be a cause of a Consumption, or a symptom of the cause* ( *Symptoma causæ* ) of a Consumption, or a *Symptom of the Consumption it self* ( *symptoma symptomatis?* ) Certainly it's a symptom of the cause,

cause, and a fellow symptom with the Consumption of the intire body.

The Eleventh demand is, *Whether a Pulmonique Consumption may not happen without the concomitance of an Hectick Feavor?* This I may safely conclude, there is many a Pulmonique Consumption without the evident signs of an Hectick Feavor, viz. a sharpe equal heat over the whole body, a glowing of the extremities an hour or two after meat, a quick low pulse, &c. without which I can attest, I have found several Consumptives, though for what I knew there might very probably have been a latent Hectick. However for the most part there is a sensible *Hectick* attending Consumptives. But out of this discourse

course there may be a very important question started, Whether that Hectick Feavor be a *Morbus in esse* ( a Disease already generated, ) or a *Morbus in fieri* ( a Disease in engendring? If we suppose it a *Morbus in esse* , then though the Ulcer were dryed up and cured, the Hectick would remain, as being a Fire kindled out of the *Innate heat* and *Radical moisture* into an actual flame, and depending upon no fuel but its self, which would continue burning until the *radical moisture* were burn'd away. On the other hand, if we consider it as a *Morbus in fieri* , then it must have its dependance upon purulent steams dispersed from the heart together with the blood to the parts, , where arriving they cause

cause a kind of heat and glowing in the substantial principles, whereby they are set in fire, until the purulent acrimonious steams are dissipated. The symptoms make this appear very probable, viz. a glowing heat being a new fermentation two hours after victuals, excited through the appelling purulent corrosive steams, transported thither with the blood. 2. The Pulses confirm the same inference, changing quick, hot, and acre at the advent of the foresaid steams; and after a while when they are consumed and expelled by transpiration, they return to a more moderate motion, until the next flood of fermenting matter. 3. Were this assertion not admitted, that the foresaid Pulmonick Heetick is a *Morbus in fieri*, than necessarily



rily an Heſtick once kindled would impell the Patient into a Marcour, though the Ulcer in the Lungs were cicatrized; the contrary whereof hath been diſcovered in ſeveral; ſo that you may reſt certain, that the Ulcer being cured, the *Heſtick* vaniſhes with it. Hence you may extract, what I intend by an *Heſtick Fever*, namely the *Innate heat* kindled into a deſtructive fire, violently abſorbing the oily *Radical* moiſture, through the appulſe of ſalin ſteams, which through their contrariety to the Baſamick mixture excite a fervent fermentation in this latter, like oyl of Vitriol, powred upon oyl of tartar, or water upon lime.

Laſtly, wee'l conclude Ulcers that ſucceed the burſting of a Vein in the Lungs, and ſome others

others induced by other causes, to depend for a considerable time, before they can attain to that height of exciting an He-ctick Fever; for we cannot suppose the Heart to consist of so small a force, as not to be able to resist those purulent fumes for a while, and divert them from the other parts, into whose Penetrails to insinuate, some proportion of time must be allowed.

The Twelfth and last Interrogatory is, *Whether there be any other sort of true, perfect, exquisite, or proper* (for those terms are reciprocally used by Authors) *Consumption, besides a Pulmonique Consumption?* This Query implies rather a controversie about words, than the thing it self; for if they resolve to term no other an ex-  
qui-

quisite or proper Consumption, but a Consumption of the Lungs, ( words being to be understood, *ex intentione imponentis*, from the intention of him that imposes the word, ) then the case needs no debate; but if the words are to be taken ( *ex apprehensione intelligentis* ) from the apprehension of those that understand, or whom they are spoken to, then the register of Consumptions will be much enlarged. Now so it is, that the common-intendment states a proper Consumption, a dissolution or corruption of the Balsamick principles; and consequently if differencing perfect Consumptions by the variety of their causes, and seats of those said causes, we must infer many more, as an *Hypochondriack*, *Amorous*, *Ulcerous*,  
Can-

*Cancerous* , *Renal* ; *Dorsal* ;  
and many other sorts of Con-  
sumptions before commented  
upon.

If probably I have not pro-  
posed resolves to these Queries,  
that are enough seasoned for  
every Readers palat , I must beg  
his excuse upon pretence , it's  
but the first rough draught, which  
upon a second attempt may be  
rendred better polish't : How-  
ever such as they be , they'l  
prove a more luminous and  
soveraign Directory for the  
Conservative, Preservative, and  
Curative part of a Consumpti-  
on, than any hitherto offer'd to  
view.

CHAP. XI.

*Of some less frequent and rarer causes of a Pulmonique and other sorts of Consumptions.*

**T**O decline confusion of causes we have reserved these, being of a more rare emergency, for a particular remarque. This distinction of Consumptions is universally observed, that some are moist, others dry. A moist Consumption receives it's nomenclature from a moist sputation or expectoration that attends it; a dry one is known by its dry Cough: This latter, besides the ordinary præcited causes, is sometimes occasioned by various accidents of the Heart, as

G Wounds,

Wounds , Ulcers , Bones , Stones , and Worms , that are bred in it , and particularly by a *Marcour* , or a *Hætick* of the Heart , which together with the Lungs , as *Melanthon* witnesses ( *lib. 1. de Anima* ) were found to be as dry as a Baked Pear , in the expired body of *Casimir* , *Marquês of Brandenburg*. Thus likewise *Telesius* reports the heart ( and consequently the Lungs ) of a noble *Roman* dried away by an immoderate heat , to nothing but the skin. *Fernelius* in his *Patbol. lib. 5. cap. 12.* tells us of one that dyed Consumptive , whose heart was afterwards discovered to be corroded into three large Ulcers , the steems of whose matter must needs have infected the Lungs. *Banbinus* among his observations registers this follow-

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 12,  
following, that he dissected a  
Corps, wherein he found the  
Lungs consumed; the capacity  
of the breast to be full of putrid  
and coagulated blood; the *Pe-  
ricardium* (a skin wherein the  
heart lyes inclosed as in a bag)  
to contain above a quart of  
white matter, and the heart ex-  
tremely extenuated and consu-  
med about the surface. The  
symptoms that molested the  
party, were a Cough, a pain  
in his Breast, difficulty of re-  
spiration, and an Hectick Fea-  
ver. The *Pericardium* is like-  
wise summon'd by *Petr. Salins*  
*de cur. Morb. c. 7.* for an appa-  
rent cause of a *Tuber* or *Marcor*,  
if anywise affected; as suppose  
inflamed, or putrified. This  
may seem strange, that an ig-  
noble part should bring the  
whole body in danger; but then

considering its near situation to the heart, the cause is obvious enough, whence to derive its Consumptive symptoms.

Some might rather imagine, that the drying up of the waterish humours contained in the *Pericardium*, ( supposed by most modern Anatomists to be destined for to moisten and cool the heart ) may now and then impell a man into a Consumption, for want of which water, the heart dries away and shrinks, whereunto the other parts are obliged to sympathize. But in my opinion it's questionable, whether any such waterish liquor be floating in the *Pericardium*, whilst a man is yet living; for in Beasts, as Dogs or Cats, whose breast hath been pierced alive, to discover, whether the said Membrane  
the



the heart, is wrapt up in, be moistned with that kind of serosity, no such thing was deprehended, in whom notwithstanding there appeared the same necessity for a cooler, as in men, whose languishing heart probably whilst a dying, may seem faintly to sweat such kind of moist drops into its bag.

2. There have been some, that were born destitute of a *Pericardium*, witness *Columbus lib. 15. Anat.* where he recites the Anatomy of a Scholar at Rome, whom he found wanting of a *Pericardium*; so *Galen lib. 7. cap. 13. Administ. Anat.* doth likewise instance a Boy, whose heart lay visible; because the breast-bone was part cut out, and the *Pericardium* partly putrefyed.

A dry Consumption may like-

wise chance upon a *Vomica*, or a tumor of humeurs turn'd into matter and inclosed in a bag, (whereby Authors would have it differenced from an Apostem) in the Lungs, which before it breaks causes a stertour in breathing, and a very troublesome Asthma.

A Pulmonique Consumption doth sometimes happen upon a *Varix*, or vein swelled in the Lungs, which in length of time doth burst, whence an effusion of blood, and soon after a congestion of purulent matter succeeds.

*Hippocrates in eoac præd.* makes mention of a kind of supuration, that survenes *Lethargies*, which doth commonly terminate into a Consumption: *viz. quicumque verò servantur ex Lethargicis ut plurimum suppurati sunt*: those that recover of

a Lethargy, for the most part become suppurated. But *lib. 1. de Morb.* he relates five kinds of Pectoral suppurations more, that tend to the same period, unless according to 15. *Aphor. lib. 5.* they expectorate the matter in 40. dayes. *viz.* First, there is a suppuration of steam distilling from the head into the hollow of the breast. The second follows a Pleurisie not expectorated. The third happens upon the bursting of a vein in the breast. The fourth upon a Phlegmatique Pleurisie. The fifth succeeds a *varix* in the breast bursted, or sweating out (*per Diapedesin*) blood.

But those that are curious to be further satisfied touching the manner of Pectoral or Pulmonique suppurations, let them peruse *Hipp. lib. 1. de Morb.*

where he doth most incomparably illustrate that subject. Here may be questioned, *Whether Phleam according to Hippocrates his dictate is suppurable, or disposed to be converted into matter?* Pure Phleam certainly is not, but being mixed with other humours is experienced to be suppurable.

Hippocrates lib. de Glandul. describes a Sciaticque Consumption (*Tabes coxendica;*) *Alius morbus oritur ex defluxione capitis per venas in Spinalem Medullam, inde autem in Sacrum os impetum facit, & in coxendicum acetabula, sive juncturas deponit, & si tabem fecerit homo marcescit; atque hoc modo, contabescit & vivere non expevit. i. e.* Another Disease takes its beginning from a defluxion of the head through the Veins into the Mar-

Marrow of the Back; thence forceth to the *os sacrum*, and expels (to wit the distilled humour) into the Hip joynts.

The Lungs do sometimes though very rarely grow fast to the *Pleura* (the skin that lines the breast within,) whence such as are detained with that accident are termed *Lung-grown*: The symptoms attending, are a heavy pain in the brest, a difficulty of respiration, faintness, &c. which continuing do advance their subjects to a Consumption. This sort of Consumption might be annumerated to an *Asthmatick* Consumption, as *Mercatus* and others are pleased to term it, since the symptoms appear not different from those in an *Asthma*, saving there is only a Cough wanting to make up the train. The cause

of this Lung-growth is imputed to a superficial sanious or ichorous exulceration, whose matter being somewhat glutinous, cleaves to the foresaid *Pleura*, and dryes up to it, whereby it's fastned. The truth hereof is evidenced in the dissected bodies of those, that were Lung-grown, whose Lungs are ever found ichorous and mattery near the place of adhæsiion, witness the dissected bodies of *Ferdinand* the Emperour, and *Francis* the French King, whose Lungs, according to the Testimonies of *Gesner*, and *Holtzack*, were not only deprehended fastned to the sides of the breast, but in a great part putrefied and sanious. But whether those *filaments* that serve in lieu of ligaments to tye the Lungs to the *Pleura*, being short-

shortned by a strain, or imbibition of humours, may not produce a Consumption, seems not improbable; an Asthma it's certain they do, and consequently may attract humours to the Lungs, and prove an accidental cause of overheating and overdrying the heart, for not expiring the fuliginous steams, that issue thence, and not inspiring fresh air sufficient to cool and moisten it. On the other hand, those said filaments being overmuch relaxed, or broken, do induce that accident which may be properly styled the Rising of the Lights. Some other infrequent Consumptions may happen, but such as scarce appear among ten thousand Consumptives; and therefore shall forbear their insertion, committing their nar-

132      *A discourse of*  
row search to physicians their  
proper industry.

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## CHAP. XII.

*Of the Procatarctick or external causes of Pulmonique Consumptions.*

**T**Hose Procatarcticks that required a larger comment, as love, grief, &c. we have discoursed of in particular Par. Others that are limited in a narrower extent of speculation, and particularly such, as promote *English* Bodies beyond those of other Nations into Consumptions, we intend to treat of here.

To begin with these latter, it's not improbable the causes must be inherent in those *non naturals*,



• *Consumptions & Melancholy.* 133  
rals, whose quality, and our  
use of them differing from  
other Nations; transport our  
bodies beyond theirs into exte-  
nuations and Marcoirs.

1. We differ extreamly from  
all others in our dyet. *Flem-  
mings* and *Germans* buy flesh  
meat by the pound, and eat  
it by ounces; we buy meat by  
whole joynts, and eat it by  
pounds.

2. They usually boyl and  
roast their meat, untill it falls  
almost off from the bones, but  
we love it half raw, with the  
blood trickling down from it,  
delicately terming it the Gra-  
vy, which in truth looks  
more like an ichorous or  
raw bloody matter. 3. Flesh  
once a week is a variety to  
their great ones, once a month  
a delicacy to their Burgers  
(*Citizen's*).

(*Citizen's*,) and once a year a feast to the rabble, and that at their *Kirmiffes* or Fairs only. But their thriving dyct is Cabbage, Turnips, Salates, Butter-milk, Whey, &c. Which renders them alike in fatness; witness their Brawny Necks, and Trype Guts. But here on the other hand great and small, rabble and all, must have their bellyes stuffed with flesh meat every day, and on Sundayes cramb their guts up to the crop with puddin.

4. Neither is the difference only in the eating part, but drinking, they overwhelming their panch daily with a kind of flat *Scarbier*, or Rotgur; we with a bitter dreggish small liquor, that favours of little else than hops and muddy water. The wine they so much  
de-

debauch themselves with, is a kind of crude dull sturd *Burdeaux* ; we with *Canary*. Thus we have parallel'd the dyets of two Nations, in order to a further examination of their different effects, rendring those of a squabbish lardy habit of body ; us of a thinner though more fleshy appearance, and some who by their stronger natures, exercise, or labour, are equally matcht to digest and subdue that mass of flesh they daily devour, acquire a double strength to what those *Hermites* receive from their *Herbage*.

But since we experience that sort of feeding, doth scarce improve our carcasses beyond a lean habit, and the contrary dyet to stuff the hides of our Neighbours with a large proportion

portion of Grease and Tallow, gives us argument, to impute to it a great part of the occasion, that inclines us so much to Consumptions. But to declare to you the great mischiefs ( which is my chief business ) this flesh greediness heaps upon us : a Plethory both *ad vasa* and *vires*, is the first and immediate effect; the next, a *Plethora ad vasa* ( an over fulness of the Veins and Arteries with blood ) doth easily upon a small commotion or heat of body, fall or other accidents, burst a Vein in the Lungs, whereupon commonly follows an Ulcer, and soon after a Pulmonique Consumption.

Moreover, note that a Plethory produced by immoderate eating of flesh is more im-  
pe-

petuous and turgent, and therefore so much disposed to burst a Vein; whereas any other Plithory engendred of Fish, Milk, or Herbs, being less turgent, and diluted with waterish humors seldome swells to that height.

The *Plethora ad vires* is the evident cause, that renders us universally lean, by suppressing our spirits and hebetating their vigour, whereby they are not only incapacitated of digesting the alimonious humours into flesh, but of attracting blood to the parts to nourish them; which defect reduces the body to a leanness, and if continued to a Consumption.

Lastly, know, that fish meat being so nutritive, and likewise hard of digesture, doth abound with the most and worst

worst dregs of any other kind of meat, especially if not totally digested, as seldome it is by those that glut down such immeasurable proportions of flesh. These dregs immediately peruse the blood with melancholy, cause obstructions of the Spleen and Liver, and stick in the capillar insertions of the Stomach, being soon incinerated and calcined into such Salts as we premitted in the preceding Chapter : which after a short interlapse of time produce Coughs, Ptisicks, and at last a Pulmonique Consumption.

For a further proof hereof wee'l add a dictate or two of *Hippocrates lib. de veter. Med.* He saith that Meat eaten in greater quantity than what is convenient, takesyes the body. And *lib. de loc. in homine*; he  
*speaks*

*speaks thus ; If the body conquers the meat it eats, it flourishes ; but if it be overcome, and yields, the body grows lean.*

Now let's pass to the other part of your Dyet, that so much admired Mistress of your fond Palats, *Canary*, to whose debauchery a far greater number of Murders may be imputed, than to the fury of the Sword. What malignant Feavors, Dysenteries, pernicious Consumptions, doth it impell *English* bodies into ? Sack drinkers that sometimes have over balasted their panch with that liquor, do by their beastly return of it present their Spectators with a view, what a most filthy corrosive greenish oyle it's converted into, by the preternatural heat of their stomach, which in length of  
time

time being congested in some considerable quantity, and floating in a violent stream through the Vessels, is the cause of so many malign Feavors, as generally reign here towards the latter end of the Summer. This is the account of its acute effects; its Chronical ones are, a vehement drying and inflammation of the bowels and humours, whereby great and obstinate obstructions are engendred, by drying away and absorbing the subtiler and more waterish part of the humours, and leaving the grosser behind, which soon turn to an adust melancholy, the further effects whereof have been sufficiently declared already.

Neither are the meaner sort of people destitute of their *Ambrosia,*



*brasia*, who must needs every day after Sunset bestow three pence out of their groat, in Strong Beer, a liquor that attributes the better half of its ill qualities to the Hops, being an inland drugg. consisting of an acrimonious fiery nature, setting the blood upon the least *Cacochymy* into an *Orgasmus* by an ill ferment it yields to the stomach, Liver, and Spleen, which doth likewise render the humours fiery; adust, and melancholique. Small Beer, though it partakes less of the Hops, yet according to their proportion, corresponds in offensive and insalubrious qualities; whence we may observe, that Patients in Feavors and many other distempers, receive a sensible prejudice from that rot-gut; (though the quantity

tity of Hops be less ) by the  
foresaid *Orgasmus* it excites.  
By this you may judge, since  
small Beer at the best proves  
so unwholesome a drink, what  
it doth at worst, perhaps be-  
ing brewed with a thick mud-  
dy and clayish water, which  
the Brewers covet the rather,  
because of adding a body or  
substance to the drink, which  
the dead remainder and small  
quantity of Malt can in no wise  
contribute to it: now to give  
a stronger tast to this dreggish  
liquor, they sling in an incredi-  
ble deal of Broom, or Hops,  
whereby small beer is rendred  
equal in mischief to strong.

The third Endemick cause,  
whence we may derive our ex-  
tenuating diseases, is the Air,  
which as I have expressed to  
you before in Chapt. ob-  
tains

tains a more particular and immediate power from its continual commerce with our Lungs and Vital spirits, of committing violence upon them and the Vitals. There is none who hath traversed the least tract of ground beyond his native Soil, but can attest the strange alterations the Air produces upon bodies, especially if diseased: The Air o'th *Alpes* subjects the Inhabitants to distillations to their throat, which congested do in a short space swell into a huge mole; the *Indian* Air disposes Northern bodies to Dysenteries; the *Spanish* Air ingenders the Kings evil; that of *Padua* a blindness, where I remember I took notice of several blind folks, but whether the Air of that place had produced that  
accid-

accident in them, or whether they came from other places thither to be cured by stroaking their eye-lids over Saint *Antonio di Padua's* Tomb, by which means great numbers (as they told me) have been reduced to their perfect sights, I inquired not. The Air at *Rome* is likewise very pernicious, especially all the Summer, at which time, as I was informed there, no person will hazard to travel towards *Naples*; for fear of incurring that dangerous phrensie and burning Feavor, which the change of Air unavoidably brings upon them, especially upon those that return from *Naples* to *Rome*, among whom scarce one in a hundred escapes, though they use the extreamest remedies, as actual cauteries and scarifications  
for

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 143  
for their recovery. What calamitous effects the Air of this City wrought upon us the last year, you may read in my *Discourse of the Plague*. In fine, there's no cause of questioning, but that the Air doth evidently concur to the production of several Diseases, and particularly of this *English* Endemick; but through what means or disposition, it's that I am about, to illustrate to you. The situation of this Island is such, as disposes it to a continual cloudiness, which in the Summer renders the Air cooler, and in the Winter warmer. The matter whereout those perennial clouds are raised, is the Sea that cirrounds us, which clouds so attracted, the the westerly winds, blowing three fourths of the year, do

H

con-

continually blow upon us: in lieu whereof, if eastern winds did perflate our clime more frequently, would not only blow away those misty clouds, but exceedingly clarify and refresh our Air. These clouds, as they are raised out of the Sea, so they still partake of the salin bodies, they drew up with them thence, which descending upon us by degrees, and being perfused through the Air, do through their salin acrimony corrode our weak Lungs, and with their thick foggy substance obstruct the *Bronchia Pulmonum*, or Lung-pipes. This Pulmonique indisposition of the Air, is very much heightened in great Cities, especially where a great quantity of Sea-coal is burned, as here in *London*, where the number of Brew-

Brew-houses, Cooks, and Smiths-shops, besides all other Private houses, Brick and Lime Kills about the City, make a smoak, that at a distance London appears in a morning as if were drowned in a black cloud, and all the day after smothered with a smoaky fog, the consequence whereof proves very offensive to the Lungs in two respects. 1. By means of those Sulphurous coal smoaks, the Lungs are as it were stifled, and extremely oppressed, whereby they are forced to inspire and expire the Air with difficulty, in comparison to the facility of inspiring and expiring the Air in the Country, as people immediately perceive upon their change of Air; which difficulty, oppression, and stopping must needs at

length waſt the Lungs, and weaken them in their function. 2. Thoſe fuliginous ſmoaks partly conſiſting of ſalin corroſive ſteamſ, ſeem to partake of the nature of *Salt armoniack*, whereby they know and in time ulcerate the tender ſubſtance and ſmall veins of the Lungs. That coal ſmoak is of ſo corroſive a quality is eaſily experienced by thoſe, that are beſet with ſmoak in a room, whoſe eyes it bites and gnaws that it forceth them to wa-  
ter, and by pricking their Throat and Lungs puts them into a dry Cough. Theſe ſalin corroſive ſteamſ are very much intended by the addition of thoſe, that exhale from Houſes of Office, Piſſing places, and other naſty ſtinks and fumes great Cities are ever peſtered with.

Another



Another great cause of the frequency of Consumptions among us, and especially about the City, is a continued descent of weak Pulmonique Children from Consumptive Parents, who propagate and transfuse their Pulmonique Seminaries to their whole subsequent generation; which occasions so many hundreds to drop hence every year to the Country for fresh air.

Hitherto we have insisted upon those causes, that effect Consumptions Endemick to this Island; there remains a citation of such others, as indifferently may produce that malady in any other Country. Immoderate feeding upon Powdered Beef, Bacon, Salt Fish, Pickled Meats, Anchovies, and debauching with Brandy, Sack,

and other strong Wines and Spirits, do inflame and acuate the blood, whereby it's capacitated to corrode the tender veins of the Lungs, whereupon follows spitting and coughing up of blood. A fall, (and according to *Hippocrates* lib. 2. de Morb.) vehement exercise or labour, violent vomiting, a blow upon the breast, calling a lowd, do oftimes occasion a vein to burst in the Lungs. Catching cold on the Breast, by going cool in the morning or evening, (as many do by leaving their Dublets unbuttoned, or woemen by running up and down in their Smock sleeves, or lying naked with their breast in the night) doth impell the blood suddenly into the Lung-veins, whereby being overfilled, burst into an effusion

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fion of blood. Those that are naturally destitute, or have lost their *Vvula*, are likewise very incident into a rupture of a Lung-vein, in admitting the cold air, without that previous alteration, the *Columella* contributed, by hindring the cold air to irrupt suddenly into the Lungs. The eating of a Sea hare is thought to corrode the Lungs by a Specifick property. *Plin. lib. 7. 2.* writes, that there is a certain people in *Æthiopia*, whose sweat precipitates any into a Consumption whom it touches.

Consumptions do frequently arrive upon a sudden suppression of the *Hæmorrhoids*, witness *Hippocrates 6 Aph. 12.* If upon curing of *Hæmorrhoids* that have ran long, you do'nt leave one, there is danger of

\* *Dropsie*, or *Consumption*; because nature was wont to evacuate its burden of vitious *Melancholique* and *Cholerick* blood out at those veins, which passage being stopt, it's forced to regurgitate upwards to the Lungs; the like happens upon the stoppage of Womens courses, which if not suddenly look'd to, sets them undoubtedly into a *Consumption*, *Dropsie*, or some other dangerous Disease, as *Hippocrates* lib. *de Morb.* also observes. viz, *Si virgo ex suppressione mensium in tabem deveniat, &c.*

What constitution of the year is most like to engender *Consumptions*, *Hippocrates* tells us: First, for moist *Consumptions* that survene distillations of sharp putrid steam, a moist and Southernly Autum upon a dry  
and

*Consumptions & Melancholy.* 151  
and Northern Summer, is apt  
to produce them. 3. *Apho.* 13.  
Secondly dry Consumptions ge-  
nerally appear upon a long con-  
tinuation of hot and dry wea-  
ther. 2. *Apho.* 16. *per squa-*  
*lores vero tabes, &c.* The sea-  
son or time of year for Con-  
sumptions is the Autum. 3-  
*Apho.* *Autumno invadunt Fe-*  
*bres, Hydropes, Tabes, &c.*

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### CHAP. XIII.

*Of the Signs of a beginning or  
growing Consumption.*

**T**H E surest cure for a Pul-  
monique Consumption, is  
to prevent it in those, that are  
naturally inclined to that evil,  
or have but lately conceived  
the Seeds of it, and are just a

budding. But because the preventive part is frequently neglected, upon hopes of wearing it out, or by changing the air, or for want of knowing the state they are in, (which to discern in the commencement is difficult even to Physicians themselves, who are not seldom mistaken in that point,) the impending danger whereof requires a mature caution, I shall delineate such natural and adventitious dispositions, as appear suspicious. 1. To descend from Phthifical Parents, or such as were Pulmonique, that is affected with any kind of trouble in their Lungs, be it a Cough, difficulty of breathing, Asthma, or a Pulmonique Consumption, is a great argument, since it's observed that Consumptions prove so hereditary

ditary, and that sometimes in a strange manner; viz. some deriving their extenuating Diseases from their Grandfather, though their immediate Parents did not seem troubled with the least kind of distemper in their Lungs. The reason is, because those hereditary seeds remained dormant in their Parents, and never were reduced *in actum*, which nevertheless were transfused into their Children, in whom they might be raised to growth.

2. Brothers or Sisters taking their passage through that Disease to their Graves, leave an ill omen to the remainder of their kin. 3. Whom nature hath shaped with a great head; long neck, narrow breast, and shoulders sticking out like wings, and a lean habit of body,

dy, seem very much inclined to a Consumption. 4. Such as are subject to thin sharp Coughs, itching of the Eyes, a tickling in their Throat, pains of their Sides, and do not thrive upon a good dyet, are prepared for a Consumption. 5. To omit letting blood at certain seasons that the body is accustomed to, or to escape bleeding at the Nose, or avoiding blood by the Hæmorrhoids if usual, or for women to be obstructed in their Courses, argues danger. 6. Especially at the fall, and in persons aged from Eighteen to Thirty five years. 7. To be apt to spit blood oft, though it distills from the Head, or is expressed out of the terminations of veins in the Throat, signifies a Phthical inclination, and is dangerous;



rous ; because it's a sign, the blood is sharp and thin, and may upon a small provocation vent its fury upon the Lung-veins. 8. And lastly, any of the Procatarectick causes mentioned in the Chapter preceding, or the beginning of this Treatise, or any other Disease, producing a durable leanness and dryness of body, with a short, dry, or moist Cough, portends an ill consequence, as you may observe out of *Hippocrates.* 2 *Apb.* 3. in all Diseases it's better for the belly to be thick ; on the contrary, when the belly is very thin, and very much consumed it's dangerous.

## CHAP. XIV.

*Of Signs, Diagnostick and Prognostick, and of the several kinds of spitting of Blood.*

**S**INCE spitting of blood doth so frequently forerun Ulcers in the Lungs, it's requisite I should tell you, what kind of spitting of blood fore speaks danger of a Consumption. Wherefore know, that blood evacuated at the mouth with the spittle, may either distill from the brain, or palat, or be expressed out of the Throat, or Gullet, or forced out of the Stomach, Breast, Mediastinum, Diaphragma, Lungs or Wind-pipe. Among these, blood forced out of the Lungs gives the worst appearance,

ance, and doth seldom vanish without leaving an Ulcer behind it.

Moreover there is a very considerable difference in respect of danger, in blood that issues out of the Lung-veins, which are apt to shed their humours upon these four occasions.

1. Upon a rupture or bursting, among the *Greeks* called *ῥήξις*.

2. Upon the corrosion of a vein, that is, when it's eaten through by sharp gnawing blood, in *Greek* termed *ἰδίς* *Βρωσις*.

3. A vein gaping or its lips being forced open by a Plethory, is apt to effuse a quantity of blood, in *Greek* called *Αἰσχυρσις*.

4. When the Tunicks of the

the veins are grown thin, and the blood is likewise rendred subtil and piercing, it's apt to sweat through, which is nominated a *διαρροια*.

This latter is oft cured, and therefore of a more hopeful aspect; but the two former for the most part condemn all remedies. The bursting or corrosion of a Vein in the *Pleura* succeeds these former in a malicious *Omen*. Any of these bloody sputations being too suddenly cured, oft changes into a tragick Scene. The like happens upon external applications of restraining medicines to the breast, or in case internal restrictives be exhibited without dissolvents, to dissolve the crumbs of blood, that usually concreate out of the extravasated humours, which otherwise

otherwise would occasion a suffocation. A bloody sputation, whether proceeding from the Lungs, or Stomach, intimates less danger in Women, whose obstructed courses were the cause of it; because these being carried down do seldom miss a cure of the former, as *Hippocrates* doth likewise aphoristically tell us; *A Woman vomiting blood, her courses breaking forth puts a stop to her vomiting*; but this is to be understood, in case a Vein gapes or is forced open by a Plethory, not if a Vein be bursted or corroded.

The same reason holds good in men, surprized with a sanguin sputation upon a sudden cohibition of their *Hæmorrhoids*, which being recalled do frequently stint the other Symptom;

ptom; but if their Hæmorrhoids have disappeared for a considerable time, then such a sputation survening upon it proves more perilous than others.

Spitting of blood is more curable in Plethoricks, and young folks, than in others in a thinner habit of body, and old people, because as Hippocrates implies in 2 Aph. They are less endangered in Diseases, whose Disease suits with their nature, age, and habit of body, and time, than those whose Disease is in no part agreeable.

*In summa*; any kind of spitting of blood imports a very discriminous state, unless it happens as I said before upon the gaping of a Vein, or being opened, (but not bursted or corroded

corroded) by a Plethory, in which case it's a great help to nature, being over burden'd with blood; and it usually stops of it self. Thus I have known several women vomit up great quantities of blood, possibly a pint or two, without any prejudice. Some I have heard of, that have coughed up a quantity not much less, no kind of detriment following upon it. A Vein bursted or corroded in the Lungs, is look'd upon to be for the most part incurable (though some do escape,) because of the continual motion and coughing [of the Lungs, tearing the gap wider, and hindring the conglutination and cicatrization of the vein; besides their remote distance from the Stomach, the vertues of Medicines, being quite spent before

before they can arrive thither. Spitting of blood being complicated with other chronical Diseases, as great obstructions of the Bowels, Asthma, &c. is rendered less capable of cure than otherwise. A *varix* or a vein sweld in the Lungs doth oft a good while after burst out into a sudden spitting of blood, the patient not dreaming of the least Disease his body should be subjected to; for the Lungs being insensible within, cannot advert him of any tumor or swelling. This accident usually happens, when a man hath had a fall, or bruise upon his breast, whereby the grosser part of the blood was suddenly impelled into a Vein of the Lungs, where it causes that swelling, which possibly may burst a month or six weeks after,



after, for want of taking something at the beginning to dissolve the impulsed blood.

A broken Vein conglutinated, or a corroded one cicatrized, is very apt upon a small irritation, as a cough, vomit, fall, &c. to burst again, or return to an Ulcer, because the cicatrize, or agglutination is performed by a dissolvable, or sometime friable kind of humour, that's easily colliquated, or rent asunder by the continual motion of the Lungs, and especially if rendred violent by a Cough, or other accident. Wherefore persons that have been so indisposed, ought to refrain from taking Vomits, or moving their bodies violently; and timely to remedy any kind of Cough, or other Pulmonique Diseases.

We have given you a large comment of the Prognosticks of spitting blood; the remainder of this Chapter wee'l imploy in the Diagnosticks. Blood that's evacuated from the Lungs is forced up with a Cough without any pain, and if a Lung-vein be bursted, generally at the first gush a great quantity is coughed up, which afterwards comes up in smaller proportions.

The blood that's evacuated at first, appears thin, pure, and florid, with a little yellowish froth upon it; that which is afterwards evacuated, shews paler, and watered, with a few bubbles on it; at last it's expectorated mixt with fleam. That which sweats through the veins, comes up diluted in small quantities mixt with  
fleam,

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scum, spittle, or some of the  
*serum* of the blood.

If a Lung-Vein be corroded,  
the blood at first comes up in a  
smaller proportion; afterwards  
in fuller streams. Physicians do  
vary much in the colour of Pul-  
monique blood that's evacuated,  
some will have it a purple,  
others a florid, yellow, or na-  
tural red. As to that, Lung-  
blood generally appears some-  
what lighter than a natural red,  
because it's conceived to be ren-  
dered more aereous by the  
Lungs. Nevertheless it varies  
according to the constitution  
of bodies; for in some it may  
be purple, in others yellow, or  
red. Another dispute that's  
moved among Authors is, whe-  
ther Lung-blood is alwayes eva-  
cuated with a Scum or froth  
upon it, according to *Hippo-*  
*crates,*

*crates*, 5 Aph. 13. Those that spit out frothy blood with coughing, it comes from the Lungs. For to decide this controverſie; you muſt note, there is a four-fold ſubſtance concurring to the conſtitution of the Lungs.

1. The Griſly ſubſtance of the Lung-pipes.

2. The tough ſubſtance of the Ligaments, that tye the great Veſſels to the Lungs, and joyn the pipes together.

3. The *Parenchyma* or fleſh of the Lungs.

4. That which the ſmall veins and arteries conſiſt of. This conſidered, obſerve that the blood that's evacuated out of the pores of the corroded *Parenc.* of the Lungs, is ever frothy, becauſe it's forced through a number of ſmall holes or pores in the Lungs, whereby

whereby it's rarefyed and rendered frothy. But the blood that's cast out of the greater Vessels is not alwayes thoroughly frothy, but only a top, which is caused by its being mingled with the Air in the coughing it up; and for that reason blood that's vomited up, may also appear frothy, as *Hippocrates lib. de Coacis*, tells us, those that spit up frothy blood, and are troubled with their right side they spit it from the Liver, and commonly dye. Thus likewise we see that blood evacuated in a *Dysentery* is frothy a top. So *Avicen* doth witness, the blood to be frothy, that's propel'd out of a Vein of the Breast; and *Paulus* writes the blood out of the Throat to be frothy. Last of all, you must distinguish between pure  
I blood,

blood, which usually is expectorated less frothy, and that which is mixt with windy steam and melancholy, or only windiness.

This simple bloody sputation of the Lungs is differenced from that, which concomitates a pleurisie, or a *Peripneumonia*, because these two latter are ever painful, to wit a pleurisie is attended with a stitch, the other with a heavy pain of the breast, besides other Diagnostick symptoms; whereas a simple blood spitting arrives without any pain or fever. Blood that's cast out of the throat or wind-pipe, is spit out with a hawking, or a small cough, and that in small quantities or streaks; that out of Gums is spit out without hawking, coughing, or vomiting; that

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that out of the breast is expelled with a difficult cough, and shews livid and full of crumbs; but blood that distils from the head, since it may be ejected by cough, vomit, hawking, or spitting, may easily delude both Patient and Physician, unless there be a narrow inspection made; for sometimes a small vein bursting in the head will strickle down (but with a tickling in the Throat) in great streams in the wind-pipe or stomach, whence it's returned by cough, or vomit; the usual way to find out the spring of this flood, is to cause the Patient to gargle twice or thrice a sharp *Oxyerate*, which will either stop the cough, or appear with a deep tincture.

Another way for tryal is, that the Patient is to hold his

mouth full of water , and blow his Nose hard , by which means if there be a vein burst in the head, some blood will come forth at the Nost-rils. Moreover the Physician is to enquire into the Procatar-ctick causes , whether the party be troubled with a Head-ach, or hath had a fall , or taken cold , and is enrheumed, or the face be high coloured.

Blood that's ejected by vomit , no doubt but comes out of the Stomach-veins , but whether it be blood that's destined for its nourishment, or whether sent from the Spleen or Liver , and effused into the Stomach through the *Splenick* branch , or *Gastrick* vein, is also nicely searched into by Practick Authors.

If the evacuated blood be  
florid



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florid it's Stomach-blood, if  
black and in great quantity,  
it's Splenetick, if red and co-  
pious, it's Hepatick. More-  
over, if the blood be Splene-  
tick, signs appear of an affect-  
ed Spleen; if Hepatick, of the  
Liver.

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## CHAP. XV.

*Of the Diagnostick signes of a  
confirmed Consumption of  
the Lungs.*

**Y**OU must appeal to your  
memory to have read in  
the foregoing part of this  
Treatise the distinction of Pro-  
per and Improper Consumpti-  
ons; this latter we have dis-  
sected into its several kinds,  
among which I am only to tell  
I 3 you,

you, that an Improper Pulmonique Consumption is deciphered with nothing but a kind of a Pulmonick Disease, be it a Cough, *Dyspnæa*, *Asthma*, &c. and a discernable wasting of the flesh, protracted to some continuance, which doth certainly menace the sudden consequence of a Proper Ulcerous Pulmonique Consumption.

As to the evidencing a confirmed Consumption of the Lungs, the signs are these:

1. There is an old Cough, contracted possibly at the latter end of the fall, or in the winter, or the first approach of the Spring, and continuing for three, six, or nine months, with spitting blood the whole time.

2. Observe that such a cough that

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that proves so durable, doth  
not alwayes continue at the  
same stand, but is far more ur-  
gent sometimes than other some,  
and somewhiles again returns  
to that remission, that it seems  
to be quite gone, until the pa-  
tient relapses of his own ac-  
cord, without any provocati-  
on of an external cause or er-  
rour, into the same or rather  
worse state than before.

3. The matter expectorated  
is thick, tough, glewy, frothy,  
uneven, bubbly, grayish; or  
thin, liquid, crude; or thin  
and mixt with thick, clotty,  
blewish, yellow, greenish or  
blackish steam, or streaks only.

4. A difficulty of breathing,  
with a kind of a whistling  
noise.

5. Violent stitches up and  
down the breast, and back,

below the shoulders, which for a while are moveable; afterwards fix either under the shoulders or paps, which then give a strong presumption of a confirmed *Phthisis*.

6. The face looks cadaverous, and livid, with a dark blewish or brown circle about the under eye lids, the eyes appear hollow, flat and shrunk, without their natural gloss.

7. All this while the appetite is wanting, and is bent to nothing more than to a draught of stale strong Beer, though that be as bad as rats-bane for them: and this is a very usual attendant.

8. The body is sometimes loose, and sometimes bound; or in some it's generally loose, and in others contrary.

9. They sleep unquietly, and disturb-

disturbed with fiery or melancholique dreams, and feel hot and glowing at their waking, being likewise much disposed to sweat about their breast, neck, and head. Their limbs do oft feel sore and weary. For the most part they are drowsy and lumpish all day. By this time an Hectick Feavor begins to shew it self, by a quick, soft, low, and unequal Pulse; a small glowing of the palms of the hands and feet after meat, &c.

This is the first degree of a confirmed Pulmonique Consumption, from which the second degree differs in the intension of the forementioned Symptoms; namely,

1. The Cough sounds more hollow and deep; continues longer before any matter is

175      *A discourse of*  
brought up; and is more urgent in the night than the day.

2. The humours or steam that are expectorated, are turned into a thick matter.

3. The body is consumed to nothing but skin and bones; the flesh of the Muscles being withered into dry tough strings, the skin feeling rough and dry like Leather: And the face changed into an *Hippocratean visage*, otherwise called a *Mortiferous face*, and deciphered I progn. 7. viz. a sharp Nose; hollow Eyes; the Temples fallen and-reach'd; the Ears contracted, and their fibres turn'd; the skin about the fore-head hard, reach'd, and shrunk; the colour of the Face is Greenish or Blackish.

4. At this degree the Legs and

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and Belly usually swell, and  
sometimes burst out at the toes  
into a water.

5. The appetite is quite lost.

6. A sensible Hectick Feavor,  
ever growing higher in the  
night than in the day, because  
the cold of the night stops the  
pores; it's known by a quick,  
hard, low, uneven in motion  
and fortitude, Acre or stinging  
Pulse, and a glowing heat of  
their body an hour or two after  
Victuals.

7. It's ordinary for Consum-  
ptives in this degree to enter-  
tain their visitors with strange  
rambling discourses, of their  
intent of going here and there,  
or doing this or that, as if they  
did in no wise expect to change  
their dwellings into a grave.

8. They are extreemly fret-  
ful and peevish; never well at  
rest,

rest but alwayes calling for this or that, or changing their seats or posture of lying or sitting.

9. They are incident to Convulsions in their Necks, and Gripes in their Bellies.

10. They are very subject to *Nocturnal pollutions* (or evacuations of the Sperm without Phansie,) the reason whereof *Aristotle* gives 5 *Probl.* 53. because sharp colliquations falling to the spermatick parts, excite the excretive faculty,

11. *Aristotle* among his Problems doth likewise write, that Consumptives are very apt to breed Lice, which probably are engendred out of their clammy sweat, by a putredinal heat that attends them.

12. Their Cheeks appear oft of a red rose colour, especially after meat.

13. At



13. At last they spit out pieces of their Lungs, it may be small grisly bits, that are eaten off from the Lung pipes, or small light uneven pieces of spurgy flesh.

14. If you desire a particular remarque, whereby to know which of the parts are most apt to consume first, that so you may be forewarned in time, I'll resolve you: A Consumption is no where so visible as at the fingers ends, whose flesh commonly shrinks before any part of the body, and that for two reasons. 1. Because it's the finest, tenderest, and most delicate kind of flesh, consisting of a most exact temperature, whereby it's the better disposed for the touch, no part of the body feeling so exactly; which tender consistence renders

renders it the more colliquable and consumptive.

2, Because the heat of the body reflecting at the fingers ends, redoubles, and is more intense than in any other part, as doth more evidently appear in Feavers.

The last and third degree fortells the nearness of their fate, for the most part following within three or four daies upon the appearance of these signs, which *Hippocrates* doth orderly digest in 5. *Aphor.* 14. and 7. *Aphor.* 72. After the evacuating of blood upwards follows a Tabes, and evacuation of matter upwards; after a Tabes, a defluxion from the head; after a defluxion, a loosness and a stoppage of the expectoration; and after the stoppage, death. To be more particular. 1. There

is a loofness, whereby the matter that should be evacuated upwards by Cough, is drawn downwards, or rather fixt in the Lungs; not only so, but the Spirits, that should actuate the Lungs in the expectoration, are consumed, dispersed, and drawn downwards, whereby the Lungs are rendred unable of Coughing up the purulent matter, which remaining causes a stoppage, that doth suddenly suffocate the heart. 2. A shedding of the hair is another fatal sign, hapning only at last, when the body is quite exhausted, and contains not so much excrementitious moisture, as to nourish the hair. Read 5. *Aphor.* 12. *Quibuscunque tabidis capilli fluunt, &c.* 3. A stinking breath, a sign the purulent matter is affected with  
the

the worst degree of putrefaction, the immediate effect whereof is a *fætor* or stink. 4. The Nails of the Fingers and Toes bending, or turning crooked like the claws of a Beast. This arrives, because the flesh underneath is consumed, whereupon they are dried into a crooked round shape like horns, that bend crooked by being over dried by lying in the Sun, or before the Fire. 4. Frequent sweats, especially on their breast. 5. *Rhases lib. 4. Con.* writes, that Consumptives, when they are near death, grow light headed. This sign holds true in some, but not in others, many dying with their perfect understanding and memory. Yet this is frequent, that their sight grows dimme, and therefore can not see at that distance

tance they could before, which makes them oft imagine, they see strange things, which they don't. Their hearing is also grown very dull upon a sudden; for otherwise Consumptives in the first and second degree have a very sharp hearing. 6. Their voice is very hoarse. 7. The spittle of Consumptives being powred upon burning coals, stinks very strong. 5. *Apbor. 11. Cum tabi implicitis, quod tussiendo excluditur sputum, graviter leat, dum carbonibus ardentibus infunditur capillique defluant, funestum.* 8. They fetch their breath at last very easily, yet not without the sense of a great clogg at their Stomach; and a whiesing or whisling in their Windpipe. 9. Their Pulse is intermittent every sixth or eighth Pulsation, in

in others it's *caprizans*, *myurus*, or *formicans*. 10. Their Feet and Legs dye first ; which commonly are cold and dead a quarter of an hour or more before the other parts.

Thus we have delineated the whole History of a Consumption, that absolves it's course without spitting of blood. There remains only an observation or two, upon that which is attended with a bloody sputa-tion, which either happens at the beginning, whereupon necessarily follows the spitting of matter, according to that *Aphorism*, *Post sanguinis sputum, puris sputum, &c.* Whether the matter expectorated be fleam, or *pus*, is known by stirring it with a stick ; if it be fleam, it will cleave and stick ; if *pus*, it will divide and separate ;

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separate; or thus, being dropt  
into a Bason of Salt-water, if  
it descends to the botrom in a  
grayish powder like flower, it's  
purulent matter; if it swims,  
it's steam; if it partly swims  
and partly sinks, it's a mixt  
substance: If the Ulcer in the  
Lungs be deep in the *Paren-*  
*chyma*, it's discovered by a hard  
Cough; and if almost extending  
to the *Ambient Membrane*, then  
there is a sore kind of pain  
with a hard cough; but if the  
cough be painful and the mat-  
ter comes up easie, it's a sign  
the Ulcer is in the wind-pipe,  
as the expectorated cartilagin-  
ous particles do further declare.  
The Patient having for a while  
cough'd up purulent matter;  
is ever and anon upon a fit of  
coughing, fretting, or anger,  
or any other commotion of  
humours

humours, apt to expectorate small quantities of diluted blood with fleam.

Wee'l put an Epilogue to this Chapter, inserting only the signs of matter expectorated through the Lungs from a suppuration of the breast. The proper signs of a suppuration are comprehensively mentioned by Hippocrates, lib. de coac. prænot. 49. Those that are grown suppurated especially upon a Pleurisie, and Peripneumonia, (which is also to be supposed upon a Squinsie, the suppuration whereof is more dangerous than any other) are troubled with small heats in the day, but violent in the night, and do spit nothing out, that is worth taking notice of; they sweat about the neck and shoulders, and their eyes grow bollow; and their cheeks are red; but



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but the extremities of their fingers are worse hot and rough. Their Nails are turn'd crooked, and grow cold; and there arise tumours about their legs, and pustules about their bodies; they have an aversion from Viſuals. Besides these, 1. There preceded a distillation of Rheum from their head, or a Pleurisie, Squinſie, or Inflammation of the Lungs. 2. A Feaver, according to 2. Aphor. 47. Whilst matter is engendring, pains and feavers arise, &c. 3. Beating or aking pains. 4. Great shiverings and difficulty of breathing, near the time of the tumour breaking; which being broke, the Feaver and pains abate, and the matter (if not expectorated) is propell'd into the capacity of the breast, whereupon the Patients stirring or turning

turning himself abed from one side to another ; it makes a fluctuating kind of noise , like the rumbling of water in a Cask. After a while, it corrodes the ambient membrane of the Lungs , and is expectorated with a hard deep or hollow cough.

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## CHAP. XVI.

### *Of the Prognosticks of a Pulmonique Consumption.*

**A**S the kinds of Pulmonique Consumptions are various , so are their Prognosticks, wherefore we must instance these latter in the connumeration of the former. First , touching the Sex , and Ages a Consumption is harbour'd in. Children  
*cæteris*

*cæteris paribus* are more frequently cured than those of riper years ; next Women, who as they are less disposed to the surprise of Consumptions , by reason of their courses carrying those acrimonious humours away , before they can attain to make any head ; so for the same reason, their cure , when at any time illapsed into that Disease, is easier performed than in men , among whom old men that are Consumptive, are the least capable of help , because naturally they abound so much with salt steam , that heightens and irritates the continent cause of their malady. Before we deviate from this particular of the Sex , take in this observation ; that women whilst a breeding, are now and then allarum'd at the second month

→ month with Consumptive symptoms, that are caused through the return of their courses ( being intercepted ) to their Lungs.

Among these many die tabeyed before the full expiration of their time, others that have the good fortune of miscarriage, or being delivered, escape by means of their floods, revelling the humours from their Lungs. Some again through their straining, pressing, impatient cries, and commotion of their bodies, at the time of their labour, do sometimes break a vein in their Lungs or Breast, or cause a *varix*, or corrosion of a Vein, whereupon a Consumption following speaks a very hazardous case: or if a Consumption surprizes a Childbed woman, that hath  
not

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not been well laid, or purged after delivery, foretells an equal danger.

The procatactick causes render the Disease more or less curable: a Consumption of grief, as it moves more slowly than others, so it's malign effects are impressed with a more certain and irresistible force; wherefore unless prevented in the bud, takes an ineradicable root. Next hereunto for obstinacy of cure are an *Hypochondriack*, *Amorous*, and a *Studious* Consumption. As for a *Cachectick* and *Aguish* Consumption they admit usually of an easier cure than others. A *Poysonous*, *Ulcerous*, *Renal* *Dorsal*, *Verminous*, *Bewitch'd*, *Dolorous*, *Apostematick*, and, *Pockie* Consumption, are more

K

or

or less curable, or incurable, according to the Age, Sex, Climat, Season of the year, Habit, Temperament, Part affected, Duration, and other ill symptoms attending the Disease.

Having but cursorily proposed to you a declaration of the presages of Bastard Consumptions; wee'l imploy the more time and paper in relating the Prognostick signs of Pulmonique Consumptions, according to the several degrees observed in the preceding Chapter.

A Consumption of the Lungs in the beginning is very curable, but herein differs from all other curable Diseases, that it's not to be worn away by change of dyet, or moderate excercise of body, or a cheerful

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ful spirit, whereby many other  
maladies have been dislodged;  
but in stead of being demul-  
ced by counterpoising preserva-  
tives of the Patient, goes on  
it's way, until it hath made  
an absolute conquest of the bo-  
dy, and notwithstanding though  
remedies be used at it's first  
appearance, unless they are  
prescribed by a dexterous hand,  
so as to hit the humour of  
the Disease, and temperament  
of the Patient, like a Cancer  
is rather irritated and eats  
deeper into the parts. So that  
Consumptives, though their  
case appears not with so dis-  
criminous an aspect, ought not  
only to be solicitous for re-  
medies against their evil, but  
to be assured of their skill  
that apply 'em, for a fault  
committed in the cure at

first, admits of no appeal afterwards.

The first degree of a Pulmonique Consumption implies a difficult and long cure; and may easily upon neglect of the patient, or usuage of improper Medicines, be render'd incurable.

The second degree is formidable; and but few of this rank recover, and many more are turn'd over into the Empiricks pit. However wee'l add some notes out of *Hippocrates* to discern the curables from the incurables. 1. Their spittle must be tryed, if it stinks being poured upon the coals; or sinks as it's cast into a Bason of salt water; or being spit upon the ground, if it shews with round clear specks like glass spectacles, signifies a desperate



desperate and irrecoverable condition. The like presage read in a gray, blew, yellow, green, black, mixt, and uneven spittle. Take a survey of

*Aret. lib. de sig. & caus. Morb. diut. cap. 8.* If on the other

hand the spittle appears first sanious, afterwards mattery, white, smooth, even, and without stink, there's some hopes.

2. If the Patient be free from a putrid Feavor, that increases in the night, is another hopeful sign. 3. They must be free from drought, which confirms the absence of a putrid Feavor, otherwaies frequently affecting Consumptives in the beginning and first degree. 4. The flood

of humours, that used to distill into the Lungs, must be diverted ( or rather derivated ) through the Nostrils.

5. It's also supposed, the party be not reduced to the greatest extenuation. 6. His ordure must be rather hard, than soft, for a looseness is generally very prejudicial. 7. It's required the Party should have a square, fleshy, and hairy breast, and not very bony, which signifies a competent strength of nature in the Patient. If the contrary signs appear, you must expect nothing but death. The case is the same with those who feel a great oppression upon their breast, speak hoarse, and seem to have a stiff neck; (or at least is not very flexible,) and the joynts and knuckles of their Fingers shew big, and their bones small: Add hereunto the symptoms of the third degree, which bring death along with them.

You

You are also to make distinction of the part affected; for an Ulcer of the breast is of a less difficult cure than one in the windpipe; and that in the vessels of the Lungs worse than it; but an Ulcer in the substance of the Lungs is the most deplorable of any, which the University of Physicians declare absolutely incurable, though *Hippocrates* seems to assert some curable, namely in whom the seven fore-mentioned condirions are deprehended. this sentiment we find likewise confirm'd by the experience of several reputed Authors; *Cardan* in his *Treatise de Cur. Admirand.* No. 2. 4, 5, 6, 7, 10. Recités many Consumptives by his care and skill perfectly restored; among which number were several of

the second and third degree; but I doubt he quack't a little sometimes: however *Erastus* exceeds him in asserting cures much more incredible. Saith he, in his *Diff. Paracels.* part. 1. pag. 210. I'll tell you something, that's hard to be believed: God hath restored some Consumptives, that made use of my help, who it was clearly apparent, scarce beheld the half of their Lungs. And in another place he vaunts to have cured many Consumptives in the beginning, and some that were absolutely desperate. *Ingrassias*, in *Consil. pro fist. peti.* *Franc. Arcæus de febr. cap. 8.* *Valleriola lib. 2. Obs. 3. lib. 3. Obs. 6. & lib. 5. Obs. 5. 6. Helicæus. lib. 3. Cons. 7. Beniven. de Abd. c. 44. Forest. lib. 16. Obs. 58. Crato Cons. 152. Poterius cent. 3. cap.*

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*cap.* 19, 20, 21. And amongst the Ancients *Avicen. lib.* 3. *Sen.* 10. *Tract.* 5. *cap.* 5. *Rases* 4 *cont.* *Valefc. de taranta lib.* 3. *cap.* 2. *Abynzoar. lib.* 1. *Theysir. tract.* 11. *cap.* 2. *Mesues cap. de Phthisi*, besides many others, do bring in perfect cures of Consumptives of all degrees; but questionless performed with great difficulty, because of the continual motion and coughing of the Lungs, (thereby taring the Ulcer wider) and their remote distance, and at last the Ulcer is only covered with a limber *callos*, that easily falls off, upon any commotion of body, cough, or cold taken in the breast, and so forceth patients into an incurable state.

An Hereditary Consumption, likewise one that's engengred

by malign arfenical fumes under ground ( whereunto those that dig in Mines and coal pits are much subjected ) are incapable of any sort of cure.

A spitting of blood that happens upon the bursting of a Lung-Vein, unless it be stopped or conglutinated in three or four daies at farthest, either occasions a *Pblegmone* or inflammation of the Lungs, which suppurating turns to an incurable Ulcer, and a Proper Consumption, or by evacuating an insupportable measure of blood kills the Patient by inducing a *Syncope* or suffocates him by coagulating in the Lung-pipes.

An Ulcer in the left lobes is more perilous than in the right, because it's nearer to the heart. The same reason makes a suppuration contained on the  
right

right side of the *Mediastinum* more dangerous than on the left.

A Consumption ensuing upon a pitting of blood is of quicker termination, than one that's occasioned by an Ulcerous disposition of the Lungs; and fomented by salin distillations from the brain, which may be protracted to some years. *Avicen* and *Erolian* write of a Woman that was Consumptive three and twenty years together. *Ful. Alexandrinus* and *Mat. de Grad. cap. 54. com. in 9. lib.* *Rasis* speaks of another Woman that lived Consumptive eight and twenty years. *Forrestus* knew another Woman that strove eight years with a Consumption. Neither is this case very rare in this City, there being many, I can attest  
of,

of, that have been lingering so many years, though affected with a Chronicle cough, difficulty of respiration, and an extreme lean habit of body. The reason of this prorogation is imputed to a certain absorbing salin distillation, which being imbibed by the Lungs, is not so corrosive as to gnaw Ulcers into them, but doth only absorb their nutriment, and insensibly diminish their *Parenchyma*, whereunto the whole body sympathizing, is also insensibly emaciated. But that which is far rarer is, that Ulcerous Consumptions of the Lungs should extend to so long a space, as *Arculanus* reports of two that spit-  
ted matter four years together.

We have reserved this insertion touching the Prognostick of this Disease by the Urin for the  
Epilogue.



Epilogue of the Chapter, which usually is various throughout the whole course of the Disease : in the first degree it's thick and turbid ; with a pretty deal of settling ; at the second it appears thin and obscure without any sediment, or very little, and of a pale straw colour, and a greenish circle a top ; though in some I have observed it bloody and obscure, like water, where raw flesh hath been washed in ; in others it's thin and blackish. At last it's evacuated clear like water, and in a small quantity ; But this is not Universal.

## CHAP. XVIII.

*The Preservative for Consumptions.*

**T**HE *Preservative* part relates to the preventing a Consumption in those that are inclined, or have lately conceived the seminaries of a Consumption. Who they are that are thus inclined, or are just entering the threshold of a Consumption, the foregoing discourse of Chap. XV. will acquaint you. In the *interim* take notice, that the same means we intend to prescribe for a cure, are likewise excellent preservatives, requiring only a moderation, according to the age of the Disease, time of

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of the year, and other circumstances.

The Indications taken from the *Non naturals*, which probably have made a great part of the first occasion of that Consumptive disposition, point at a mature change and rational correction of them.

1. The air appearing so malicious in this Morbifique conspiracy, exacts a more particular regard. Wherefore it's of absolute necessity for Initiate Consumptives, to change the air how bad or good soever it may be reputed, wherein they have conceived or bred their consuming Seminaries; if bad, as thick, foggy, misty, smoaky, moist, putrid, cloudy, or salin and acrimonious, they must make choice of a serene, thin, dry, temperate, sweet, and  
plea-

pleasant air ; thus *Galen. lib. 5. Meth. Med.* advised all tabesied persons , and such as were only disposed to a *Phthisis* , to remove to *Tabiæ* , a hilly place situated between *Surrentum* and *Naples* , whose temperature and dryness of air , produced by the Sulphureous smoaks of the Mount *Vesuvius* that's hard by to it, concurred to cure many a desperate Consumptive.

2. Though the air be generally experienced good , notwithstanding the Patient having contracted his evil there, possibly by reason of some hidden contrariety that air harbours against his temperament, is a sufficient indication for his changing the air , and that for a considerable time , it may be a year, or two. For a moist Consumption the middle of  
Eng-

*England*, as *Worcestershire*, *Glo-*  
*cester*, or *Oxfordshire*, seems to  
be enrich'd with an air propiti-  
ous for their recovery; how-  
ever I imagine that some places  
of *Languedoc* one of the South  
Provinces of *France*, may for  
air excell that, or *Galen's Tabie*.  
For dry Consumptions a moi-  
ster air is more proper.

Neither it's only the change  
of air, that proves so sove-  
raing to Consumptives, but the  
change of Bread, Beer, Flesh,  
Company and other circumstan-  
ces, do very much conduce  
thereunto.

2. What advantage a loose  
dyet imports to a healthful  
constitution, the same detri-  
ment it contributes to a declin-  
ing or crazy one; wherefore  
since every small distemper as-  
sumes so easie a growth from  
the

the least disorder of dyet, how much the more may a Consumptive disposition, the worst of distempers; which certainly is an argument of the necessity of a strict dyet, now here prescribed to you in these rules.

1. Abstain from all obstrusive, melancholique, and dreggish Victuals; as Beef, Pork, Geese, Ducks, Cheese, Crusts of Bread, Pyecrusts, Pudding, Salt fish, hard boyl'd or fry'd Eggs, or any kind of fryed Meat. Likewise from hot Spices, as Pepper, Ginger, Cloves, &c. and pickled meats, as Anchovy, Pickled Oysters, or Herrings, Pickled Cowcumbers, &c.

2. Feed only upon meats of easie digesture, and inclining somewhat to a moist temperature; as Veal, Chickins, Poullets,

lets, Mutton, Lamb, Sweet-breads, Potch'd Eggs, &c. and among the sorts of Fish, Soals, Whittings, Perch, &c. among Herbs, Lettice, Endive, Succory, Sorrel, Porcelain, Chervil, &c. but note that they must be boil'd.

3. Neither are you to allow your self flesh meat too liberally, because according to 2 *Aphor.* 11. *Impure bodies the more you feed them, the more you hurt them* and 1 *Aphor.* 17. *When nourishment is taken beyond nature, it breeds a Disease*; because nature being oppressed and distemper'd, cannot concoct the meats it assumes into that temperate juice it doth when it's in better temper; but rather converts them all into ill humours, which must necessarily give an addition to those Consumptive

salin

salin corpuscles ; and beyond all others flesh meat, as I have intimated before.

4. Dyet most upon Spoon meats, as Veal or Cock Broaths prepared with *French Barly*, Succory, Maiden hair, Agrimony, Grass roors, Sweet Fennil, and Persly roots, Raifons and Dates.

Buttermilk affords a most Medicinal and Sovereign food in this disease. I remember I once knew a young Fellow at the *Hague* , who was fallen into an Ulcerous Consumption upon spitting of blood , and notwithstanding the danger of his Disease required the most potent Remedies, refused all help, and wholly devoted himself to Buttermilk , by which sole dyet he recovered beyond the expectation of all that saw him :  
whence



whence you may deduce of what consequence a strict dyet is.

5. Refrain from flesh meat at supper, in lieu whereof you may now and then entertain your self with a Pippin roasted with Saffron, and sweetned with Sugar of Roses, and *carmi* Confects.

6. Drink no kind of strong Ale or Beer, or any liquor that contains Hops or Broom for its ingredients: but make use of small Ale brewed, out of an indifferent proportion of Malt, and a sufficient quantity of brown Sugar, in new river water, which excels that of the *Thames*. This makes the pleasantest and most delicate small liquor, proving very agreeable to the Palat and Stomach, and preventing Diseases. Most wines seem

seem noxious, yet Rhenish Wines, ( I mean those small Wines, *Bachrach* and *Deal* ) do accidentally impinguate by helping the digesture, removing obstructions, and rendring the blood fluid and digestible. This is verified by the corpulent and fat habits of body of the Inhabitants of the *Rhine*, whom I observed all a long, in descending that River from *Bazil* in *Switzerland* as far as *Collen*, to be universally very fleshy, fat, and healthful: and my self, though entring into *Germany* in a lean case, was so much improved, before I left the *Rhine*, that in respect of corpulency and fatness I differed little from any of them; which I could impute to nothing but their wine.

For *motion* observe these rules.

rules. 1. Walk daily in a pleasant, airy, and umbragious Garden, Park, or Field. 2. Gentle travel in a Coach or on Horseback through a healthful and divertising country, doth oft conquer an initial Consumption. What concerns the Excretions and Retentions, and Passions of the mind, regulate your self according to former instructions. These prescripts being thus observed, we are to reflect upon indications drawn from internal causes of growing extenuations; viz. the subtraction of salin corrosive humours, engendred by the Spleen, and sublimed upwards by reason of its obstructions. In this case the opening of the left *Median* in Plethoricks; afterwards the application of Leeches to the Hæmorrhoids; and here-

hereupon a prescription of a laxative and deoppilative whey, will answer all indications; and for particular derivatives, issues, and lenitive Glysters contribute great relief.

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## CHAP. XIX.

*The curative part for spitting of blood out of the Lungs.*

**H**ere you are to distinguish, whether the Lung-vein be burst; or corroded; or sweats out blood; or gapes. The first of these indicates a sudden evacuation of blood by *Plebotomy*, for depletion and revulsion; and afterwards requires conglutination. The second indicates likewise a subtraction of blood in the beginning,

ning, for to revel and draw from the Lungs, and demulce the acrimony of the blood; and thereupon make use of conglutinating Medicines. The two latter indicate Phlebotomy for revulsion; restrungents to stench, and incrassatives to thicken the blood.

Wherefore at the first budding of this Symptom, especially if a vein be bursted, and the spitting of blood copious, immediately evacuate as large a quantity of blood out of the arm, as the Patient can bear without swooning; for the greater and more sudden the evacuation is, the sooner the blood spitting stops; in which case expedition is very necessary, for otherwise the continual coughing would attract a greater stream of blood, and create a more difficult cure. So that

Practick Authors advise ill, for subtracting blood in smaller proportions out of several veins at several times; which method, if the Patient cannot suffer the other, may notwithstanding be used, and seconded by Cupping-glasses applyed from below the shoulders downwards; likewise glysters, rubbing and tying of the extremities. Purgatives during the violence of the symptom are to be refrained; but afterwards, for to prevent its return, may be prescribed, and those only lenitives mixt with restraining purgatives, as *Myrobalans, Rhubarb, &c.* The other indications are to be answered out of these several *classes*.

*Classis 1.* Of ordinary conglutinatives and Emplasticks, *Cinquefoil, Tormentil, Milkfoil, Cumphry, Willow weed, &c.* Syrup of *Cumphry* of *Fernelius*. The Emplasticks

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plasticks are *Bole armene*, *Terra sigillata*, *Sanguis Draconis*, *ſp. di-*  
*um*, *gum Arabick*, *Dragant*,  
*Amylum* ( or the finest kind of  
flower, they make starch of )  
*Mastick*, *Franckincense*, &c.  
*Pyrola*, *Shepherds purse*, *Sanicle*,  
*Golden Rod*.

Cl. 2. Of Restringtons. *Su-*  
*mach*, *Plantain*, *Houseleek*, *Knot-*  
*grass*, *Mouse ear*, *Porcelain*. young  
*Oak Leaves*, *Vervain*, *Horsetail*,  
*Ladies Bedstraw*, *Bramble bush*  
*Leaves*, *Speedwel*, *Acorn Caps*,  
*Pomgranat-shells*, *Red Roses*,  
*Wild Pomgranat-flowers*, *White*  
*Poppyseeds*, *Henbane Seeds*, *Myrtle*  
*Berries*, *Sumach Seeds*, *Coral*, *Blood*  
*Stone*, *Crabs shcls burn'd*, *Rhu-*  
*barb tosted brown*, *Acacia*, *Hyp-*  
*pocistis*, *Crocus Martis*, *burn'd*  
*milk*, *Syrups of Dry Roses*, *Quin-*  
*ces*, *Myrtles*, *Porcelain*, *Poppies*,  
*old conserve of Roses*, &c. Out of  
these Physicians may form Ele-  
L 2      *Quaries,*

*Emarics, Torchisces, Sublingual Pills, Apozems, and distilled waters, according to their best experience. To these wee'l subnect such as are more specifically recommended by famous Authors. Trallianus lib. 7. cap. 1. doth beyond all others, and that justly extoll these following specifics, 1. The juices of Leeks and Nettles, with a small quantity of Vinegar, do most egregiously stop the blood of a bursted Vein. 2. He tells us, that the juice of Porcelain being drunk, is a most excellent and powerful remedy. 3. The decoction of Comfry root is very much commended by him. 4. The juice of Knot-grass, doth singularly conduce to any kind of spitting of blood. The same vertue he attributes to the juice of young Mastick leaves; and particularly expresse an esteem for Sumach. And beyond those fore-*



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forementioned Specificks he attributes an incomparable quality of cohibiting the most desperate kind of bloody sputation, to a *Blood-stone*, grinded upon a *Porphyry* to an impalpable powder, and exhibited in a dose of *Knot-grass* juice.

*Galen 7. de Compi. Med.* prefers *Henbane Seeds*; but *Amatus Lus. Cent. 6. par. 4.* speaks wonders of the juice of the greater sort of *Nettles*. *Hollerius lib. 1. cap. 27.* Sets a great esteem upon *Knot-grass*. *Duretus* writes a great praise of the *Distill'd* water of those tails that hang upon *Willow Trees*. He puts likewise a great confidence in *Trochisci à carabe*. *Valetius* upon *Hol. exerc. 27.* recites a cure of one that spitted blood, who had tryed all the famous Physicians he could hear of, and at last was cured by *Scaliger*, who prescribed him this powder. L 3 R.

R. Spod. ros. rub. bal. arm. ter-  
figil. bemat. ā 3 v. coral. rub. ca-  
rab. margarit. non perfor. ā 3 ij. ss.  
gum. Arab. tragac. ā 3 ij. Sem.  
papav. portul. sem. ros. rub. sem.  
Arnoglos. corn. cerv. ust. ā 3 iiij.  
Acac. suc. Barb. hirc. suc. glycyrr.  
ā 3 ij. amyl. torrefact. 3 j. M. f.  
Pulv. Dos. 3 iiij. in aq. pulvial.

The same prescription he  
found afterwards extant in Se-  
rap. cap. 25. tr. 2. except that  
here is an addition of coral. car.  
and Marg.

Syr. ē symphyt. fernel. and Syr.  
coral. Quercet. are likewise in  
great request. Platerus writes  
he cured a Woman with Trochis.  
Alkekengi cum opio taken in  
Goats milk. Quercetan's Aq. ad  
Hæmoptysin is much commend-  
ed. Chymists exhibit 9. or 10.  
drops of Oyl of Vitriol in the  
juice of Knot-grass; they like-  
wise make use of Tincture, and  
Salt

*Salt of coral, crocus Martis, ol mart. iinct. Smaragd. ol. succin. &c.* But beyond all these I prefer *Cerus. Antimon.* prepared with *Spirits of Vitriol*, especially where there is suspicion of coagulated extravasate blood, which may be conjectured by the Feavor, faints, difficulty of respiration, and excretion of crumbs of blood; in which case the Physician must look to his business, or else loses his Patient.

*Galen* prescribed *oxycrate* to dissolve the said coagulated blood. Others commend *Pulv. carb. tilia. coagul. bædi, cervi, leporis, sanguis bædi non concretus, rad. rub. tinct. campbora. spermæti, mumia, ocul. canceror. cicer. rub. pulv. & Aq. cherefol. Diaph. in peracut. Spir. dulc. Merc. essent. Bellid. &c.* But *Mouſe-dung* taken from one Scruple to half a dram in *chervil* water excells them all. . . . L 4 . . . To

To return to the remainder of this Chapter; Those præcited Medicines; proving defective in stenching that internal bleeding, take your refuge to narcoticks, among which that of *Helidæus* is most famous, whereby he cured many in desperate cases, viz.

R. Sem. *Hyoscyam*, *papav. alb.*  
 ā 3 x. terr. *Sigil. coral. rubr.* ā 3  
 v. *Sacchar. ros. vet.* q. s. m. f.  
*Elect. Dos.* 3. j ad 3 j § *Mane &*  
*sero.* This composition *Crato 5.*  
*Epist. f. 377.* asserts to be ex-  
 cerpted out of *Rhases* his *Cont.*  
*Laudanum opiatum*, *pil. cynoglos.*  
*Diacod. Pil. è styrace*, *Philon.*  
*rom.* may also be brought into  
 use here. In cases of that im-  
 portance, I would advise Physi-  
 cians not to lose their time and  
 opportunity in giving slight re-  
 medies, but ascend to those more  
 effectual Medicines. The breast  
 may be annointed with cool and  
 mild

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mild restrictives, as *Oyl of Roses*,  
*Violets*, *Myrtles*, &c, *Campbor*  
dissolved in *Oxycrate*, wherein  
clouts or rags being steeped and  
applied about the Testicles, and  
sometimes about the waste, are  
very helpful. Issues in the Legs  
are most effective in revelling  
the corrosive humours.

*Galen* supposing that some-  
times a distillation of sharp hu-  
mours might corrode an Ulcer  
into the Lungs, advised a Con-  
sumptive Woman to shave off  
her hair, and apply an Emplaster  
of Pigeons dung, or *Tbapsia*, to  
extract, absorb, and divert those  
humours in the Brain; ( others  
make an issue on the head at the  
*sutura coronalis* for the same pur-  
pose, ) which kind of practice  
must necessarily rather add to  
the Disease in attracting a grea-  
ter quantity of humours out of  
the whole to the head, after-  
wards.

wards falling down upon the removal of the Emplaster in fuller streams to the Lungs than before ; besides such a kind of rough Medicine being very dissonant to the dignity and temperature of a noble part, might infer irreparable dammages. But since we have made it visible, that the brain is only a *part transmittent*, and that humours oft are precipitated to the Lungs, before they arrive to that height of the brain, there can no kind of benefit be expected from so irrational an application. On the other hand, those subliming humours ought rather to be intercepted before they are mounted to the head, by *sublingual Pills*, *Trochisces*, adstringent and in-craffating Syrups, *Loochs*, *Electu- aturies*, &c. To the same intent *Celsus lib. 3. c. 23.* approves of exulcerations made under the  
Chin,

Chin, on the Shoulders, Breast or Neck ; *Hildanus* writes he cures several initial Consumptions chiefly by drawing a *Seton* through the Neck. When all is done, they do nothing, until they bend their design and force to the *Part Mandant*, and eradicate the root of the Disease ; which done, there remains nothing more.

The Patient is obliged to abstain from flesh, and dyet upon Panada, Rice Milk, Boyl'd Porcelain, Lettice, Potcht Eggs, &c. Some commend Pork, upon the answer of the Oracle, that advised *Damnius* the Philosopher to Hogs flesh, whereof as oft as he eated, his spitting of blood stoped ; and leaving it off, returned ; possibly because the juice of this sort of flesh is glutinous ; for the same reason others approve of Bels, Muscels, Cockels, Crabs, Lobsters,

Lobsters, &c. *Damocrates* the Physician cured a Roman Woman only with Goats milk fed with Mastick-leaves. *Trallianus* relates, he cured several with Milk only.

His drink ought to be a decoction of steel dust, burn'd Harts-horn, red Sanders, or Knot-grass, and sweetned with Sugar of Roses, dissolving in it besides a convenient quantity of *Sal. Prunellæ*; or an Emulsion made of the four greater cold seeds, white Poppy seeds, and spirits of Vitriol. He must forbear much talk, walking, and all violent motions, and passions.

I'll only add an observation of a very speedy cure; one Mr. S. D. a Merchant, who through a violent vomit brake a Lung-vein; I caused immediately a large quantity of blood to be drawn out of his right Arm; and there-



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thereupon gave him this following ;

R. *Dulced. Mart. Spec.  
Hæmop. ʒ gr. 4. Opij Spag. præp.  
gr. ʒʒ Aq. urtic. Maj. ʒ ij. m. f.  
pot. capiat mane & sero.*

This he took thrice and was perfectly cured. The like effect it performed on one *W. S.* a Taylor.

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## CH A P. X X.

### *The Cure of a Pulmonique Consumption.*

**T**He Indications in the first degree point at suitable preparatives, to prepare those corrosive salin humours, and remove the forementioned obstructions of the Spleen, Stomach and Liver ; which is to be performed by *Agrimony, fumitory, Succory, Scabious,*

*bious, Borrage, Buglos, Endive, Maidenhair, Harts-tongue, Spleenwort, Cuscuta, Burnet, Grass roots, ditch Dock roots, the five opening Roots, the four greater cold Seeds, Syr. e 5. rad. bizant. de cicbor. cum Rb* Some of these or all you

may make use of in Whey, whereby having prepared those adust humours, it's necessary they should be purged by gentle purgatives and laxatives; as *Poly-pod. sem cartham Manna, cassia, tamar. Syr. ros. sol de Cicbor cum. Rb. ros. sol. cum Agar. de pom. mag. de Epithym. Senna, Rhab, agar. crem. tart. Tart. vitriol, &c.* Out of these you may compose Apozems, to prepare the humours and at the same time purge them; but by degrees (*per Epicrasin*,) after this if there was a small quantity of blood evacuated at the Hæmorrhoids by Leeches, would be very advantageous.

tageous. The cough in the mean while must be remedied with Syrups and Loochs, sublingual Pills and Trochises to expectorate the humours out of the Lung-pipes. If the matter be tough thick and cleaving, it must be cut, attenuated and deterged; if thin, it must be thickned by incrassatives, as *Syr. Nymph. jujub. lo ch è Pappav. portul. &c.* This kind of short cough in the first degree is that which Physicians call a *Tussis Vulpina*, a Fox-cough. Touching the curative of the second degree, where we meet either with an Ulcer in Lungs, or an Ulcerous disposition; the former, namely the Ulcer, must be cleansed or deterged, and afterwards cicatrized or consolidated. The first is performed by hot and dry Medicines; the latter by cold and dry. Moreover, there must be a particular respect had

to the urgent symptoms of this degree, viz. the Heetick Feavor and Consumption of the parts : Having first subtracted a part of the vicious humours, by a laxative as *Manna, cassia, Syr. ros. sol.* &c. it's generally agreed upon by the most famous ancient and modern Physicians, that milk is the only Medicine and food, that will answer all indications ; for by it's wheyish part it cleanses and deterges ; by it's cheesy it conglutinates ; by it's buttery part it restores and nourishes the consumed parts ; And by it's unctuousity promotes expectoration. But since there are several sorts of milk ; you are to make distinction of them. Womans milk is most nourishing, but less detergent ; Asses milk is more cleansing, and less restorative ; but Goats milk is between both ; that is, it's more nourishing and less cleansing

cleansing than Asses milk, and more cleansing and less nourishing than Womans milk. But because the cleansing faculty is most requisite, Asses milk is universally preferr'd; and to render it the more effectual, it's advisable to feed the Ass with restraining and detergent herbs, as Yarrow, Plantain, Vine leaves, Knotgrass, Bramble-bush leaves, &c. *Platerus* records several cured by Womans milk suck'd warm out of the Breast; and among the rest there was one, that throve so well with his Wives milk, that he purposely got her with child again to prevent his want of milk for the future. Chamels milk is a degree beyond Asses for cleansing. In stead of Womans milk, Sheeps or Cows milk may be used. Likewise Mares milk alone, or Cows milk being diluted with Whey, may be substituted

stituted in stead of Asses or Chameles. Touching the use of milk, you must observe the quantity, time, and correction of it; for the quantity, you must accustom your self to it by degrees, beginning from a quarter of a pint, and ascending to a pint or a little more; according to the parties appetite, & strength of digesture. The time must be in the Mornings and Afternoons, taking your dose alwaies five or six hours before and after meat, warm from the Cow or Ass, and besure to refrain sleeping upon it, for otherwise it would fume up to the head. Lastly, because milk is so apt to sowre in a weak Stomach, you must sweeten it with Sugar of Roses, or clarified Honey. Some boyl it with yolks of Eggs; to make it more nurritive; others quench steel in it to render it more conglutinating.

But

But after all these *Encomia*, know that a milk dyet in many cases proves hurtful, particularly,  
1. When the body is affected with a putrid slow errattick, (discernable, or sometimes latent ) Feavor, as generally it is. 2. Consumptives are very subject to evaporations and fumes flying to the Brain, obstructions of the Bowels, and disposition to engender hot Cholerick and Salin humours ; all which evils milk is very apt to encrease, nothing being more vaporous than it, nothing more Feavorish ; nothing more obstructive, by reason of its cheefy parts, and nothing more convertible into hot cholerick humours than it's buttery parts, as appears in Children, whom it doth so extremely fill with green and yellow gall, and flem ; and disposes them to Catarrhs, Consumptions , Feavors , Loose-  
nesses,

nesses, &c. 3. Most Physicians forbid milk to those, that are troubled with weak Stomachs, sower Belchings, Grumblings in their Guts (*Borborygmi*) Loosenesses, all which Consumptives are seldom free from. 5. Many passages of *Hip.* do also dissuade 2. *Aphor.* 11. and 17. and *lib. de vet. Med.* *Meat eaten in too great a quantity tabesfies the body,* and *lib. de loc. in hom.* *If the body doth not digest the meat it eats, it's rendred lean;* besides several other places, which would prove too tedious to recite. Wherefore you must be very careful, you do not exceed in your milk dyet; but the surest way is not to meddle with it without a Physicians advice. Moreover take away the root and cause of the Consumption, and the body will soon thrive upon it.

For these reasons I do attribute  
much



much more to a whey diet, which I have advised to many, with the greatest success imaginable, enjoining them to drink nothing but white Whey sweetned with Sugar or old Conserve of Roses; to Dine and Sup upon Butter-milk, boyl'd with French Barly beaten in a Mortar, or Oat-meal, and afterwards sweetned with Sugar of Roses, and coloured yellow with *English* Saffron. But lest they should be cloyed with that, they may gratifie their Palats with variety of Broaths, and especially with Broath made of an old Cock, with the addition of aperitive and Pulmonique herbs, which together with the use of some laxatives only, is in great vogue among the *Italian* Physicians for the cure of Consumptions. Some advise their Patients to dyet upon Crabs, Lobsters, Oysters, Cockles, Muscels, Frogs,

Frogs, Snayls, &c But against reason, those meats being of too hard a digesture for weak Stomachs ; nevertheless the juices expressed out of them, or liquors distilled from them, are experienced very proficuous. Others prescribe milk boyl'd with flower, thick ptisan, confections of Capons, Partridge, and Tortises flesh, Crabs, Lobsters, Sweet Almonds, Pistaches, White poppy seeds, the four greater cold seeds, &c. For their ordinary drink, they approve of Barly Water, Small Metheglin, the decoction of Hartshorn, or the Small Ale described in Chap. 34. But beware of stale Beer.

The Air ought to be dry and temperate ; witness the story of that old Woman, that was preserved many years by the dry Air of a Bakers Oven, where she was used to work. *Aretæus* commends

mends a Sea Air , and therefore the Ancient Phylicians were wont to send their Patients to *Alexandria* , to have the benefit of the Salt Air during the Voyage , which being of a drying nature , they conceived might conduce to the drying up of the Ulcer in the Lungs. But in my opinion the Sea Air being nauseous , moving one to Vomit , and stirring the humours of the body , should rather prove offensive. *Pliny* doth highly esteem the Air of Forests, where pitch is collected.

The deterfives for the Ulcer are composed out of Vulneraries, agglutinatives, and pectorals ; viz. *Burnet, Centaury, Betony, Agrimony, Vervain, Monsear, Avens, Ladies Mantle, Arsmart, Periwinkle, Bugle, Lilly of the Valley, Solomon's Seal, Serpentine, Snakeweed, Aristol.*

*Aristol. rot. Cicer. rubr. Isop, Water Germander, Colts-foot, Card. Benediſt. Lung-wort, Mai-bair, Scabious, Peny-royal, Ground Ivy, Cudweed, Ros solis, Origan, Horebound, Oak of Jeruſalem, Calamint, St. Johns-wort Elicampaine, Squils, Orris, Myrrh, Therebintbin, Fox-Lungs, Spec. diaireas, Diacalamintbe, Loeb San. & expert. è pulm. vulp. Syr. nicot. è ped. cat. &c.* The agglutinatives we have ſet down in the Chapter preceding, and are to be made uſe of when the Ulcer is ſufficiently cleaned. The experience of famous Practitioners recommends to us ſeveral Specificques. 1. *Ros ſolis* is extold above moſt other Pulmonicks by ſeveral, 2. *Speedwell* is likewise very frequently uſed againſt Ulcers in the Lungs, an Herb certainly with-  
out

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out comparison. 3. *Camerarius*  
speaks much in the praise  
of *Oak of Jerusalem*; which  
also makes the *basis* of *Syr.*  
*Botryos*, described in the *Lond.*  
*dist.* 4. The generality of Phy-  
sicians attest *Spotted Lung-wort*  
to be a most egregious Pulmo-  
nique, both for deterging and  
conglutinating an Ulcer in the  
Lungs. 5. An ingenious Phy-  
sician at *Padua* told me this  
following for a great secret in  
an Ulcerous Consumption of the  
Lungs. *Masterwortroot* boyl'd  
in *Metheglin*, and afterward  
mix'd with a third part of  
*aq. Sperm ranar.* 6. *Langius*  
and others make use of *Ground*  
*Ivy*, for the last and extreme re-  
medy. You may take it either  
distilled, in the *Juyce*, or *Sy-*  
*rup*; dissolving only in them  
some *Conserve* or *Sugar* of  
*Roses*. 7. *Saffron* is commonly  
M : filed

stiled the soul of the Lungs, which when they are ready to be stifled and choak'd with thick tough fleam and purulent matter, have been miraculously recovered by a dose of Saffron in wine; wherefore no prescription for Pulmoniques ought to pass without some grains of Saffron in it. 8. *Millepedæ* or Palmers have for many Ages been reputed the greatest detensives and cleansers of the Lungs, a quantity of them being tyed in a fine Linnen rag, and steeped in Methieglin or Whey, and so used; or being burned to ashes in an oven and mixed with old Conserve of Roses. 9. *Avicen. lib. 3. Fen. 10. Tract. 5. cap. 5. Mesues. cap. de Phthisi. Valleriola lib. 5. Obs. 5. Forest. libr. 16. Obs. 58. Montan. in Cons. 152.* do all bring in unquestionable Testimonies of

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of several, by them particularly  
mentioned, desperate Consump-  
tives, perfectly cured of deep  
and sordid Ulcers in the Lungs,  
by the sole means of Sugar of  
Roses; but of at least a year old,  
and devoured in great quanti-  
ties several times in a day,  
and so continued for some  
weeks 10. *Fonseca consult.* 58.  
*tom.* 1. sets a great value upon  
the Decoction of yellow San-  
ders. 11. *Arcæus lib. de Febr.*  
*Erastus lib. 3. Cons.* 8. *Fracast.*  
*lib. 3. de morb. contag. cap. 8.*  
*Ingrassias in consult. pro fist. pect.*  
*Stabelius in Disput.* and sever-  
al others, recite a great num-  
ber of Phthysical cures, and those  
desperate ones, performed by a  
Decoction of *Guaiacum* wood.  
12. *Trallianus lib. 7. c. 1.*  
speaks wonders of the use of  
Bloodstone. *Cardan* writeth no  
less of the Decoction of Crabs

Legs and Tails; Ferr. of the Syrup of Cumphrey, others of the Syrup of St. Johns wort flowers, and Syrup of Tobacco.

12. For Compositions, this following powder of *Haly Abbas* is by *Valescus*, *Forestus*, *Rondeletius*, and all others received for a singular Medicine, whereby the three former cured some Consumptives, beyond their own expectation. R. Sem. pop. alb. 3x. gum. arab. amyl. a 3ij. sem. perul. malv. alb. a 3v. sem. cucurb. cucum. citrat. cydon. a 3vij. Sp. d. glycy. gum. tragac. a 3ij. m. f. Pulv. 13. This of *Trallianus* I esteem equal with the best of compositions. R. Suc. semperdivi; pass. cretic. mel. attic. ʒ. cyath. 2. sem. urtic. cucum. smir. eupres. a ʒj. coq. ad Consump. med. part. Celat, adde pic. liq. cyath. ʒ. coq. ad consut. mellis; huic admiscenard. syr-  
ric.



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*riac.* ʒj. *thuris* ʒiij. *Croc. pi.* alb  
ā ʒij. m. f. *Eleē.* *Aqua* *Li-*  
*maum* *mugistr.* and *Aqua* &  
*spiritus* *Lumbricorum* both de-  
scribed in the *London Dispen-*  
*satory*, are experienced to be of  
singular vertue in *Pulmonique*  
*Consumptions.*

Here I have registred to you  
the most efficacious Medicines  
of this and the former ages,  
which unless applyed by a  
dexterous hand, may sooner  
kill than cure. Moreover note  
these deterfives may be mixt  
with the restringents, consoli-  
datives, and incrassatives of the  
preceding Chapter, according  
as the Patients condition shall  
require.

For external means, drying  
suffumiges or smoaks are oft  
prescribed with good success.  
They are usually composed out  
of *Frankincense*, *Myrrh*, *Pitch*,  
M 3. *Olibanum*,

*Olibanum, Benzoin, Syrax, Gum. bedera, Amber, Rose leaves, Coltsfoot dried, Sanders, lign. Alves, &c.* but the fume of *Sandaracha* is particularly commended. Emollient and temperate Oyls and Liniments seem to facilitate respiration, which the Physician must alwayes have an eye to, and therefore its necessary he should ever mix some lenient pectorals with his other Medicines: Ifues in the lower parts do also divert.

*Heruetical Physicians go another way to work; they begin with a brisk vomit, and so proceed to deterlives and agglutinatives, viz. Flovre of Brimstone, Balsam and Mi<sup>k</sup> of Sulphur, Elixyr proprietatis, cryst al mar. Extra<sup>ct</sup>. Acistol. rot. Sir. salic. dulc. Ol. viriol. ol. mercur. dulcor. spic. sulphuris per com<sup>z</sup>. ol. succin. magis*

*magist. ocul. cancror. magist. per-  
lar. tinct. sul. & magist. coral. rub.  
sacchar. saturn. Mynsighli. ani-  
m. n diaphor.*

To Dogmatists this Chymi-  
cal practice seems suspicious; in  
regard that vomits do violent-  
ly conquassate the Lungs, and  
tore the Ulcer wider. Moreover  
*Hip. 4. Aph. 8.* doth very much  
condemn vomits in such, as are  
only disposed to a *Phibisia*, much  
more in those that are already  
raberied. Hereunto may be re-  
plyed, that vomits though they  
infer some small detriment to  
the Lungs, yet they import a far  
greater benefit by working im-  
mediately upon the *partis man-  
dant*; and *Hip. himself lib. 2. de  
Morb.* did frequently exhibit  
*Heliebor* to Consumptives which  
is experienced to be a very chur-  
lish Medicine.

On the other hand Chymists

quarrel with Dogmarists for letting blood in Consumptives, where nature is already so much defrauded of its *Genius*, and consequently rather hungers for a greater supply of nutriture: this objection they easily answer, in asserting that in many Consumptives there is a *Plethora ad vires*, ( though in no wise *ad vasa* ) a great acrimony in their blood, and an impetuous afflux of humours to their Lungs, which do very urgently indicate Phlebotomy; whereby *Hipp. 5. Epid. 6.* recovered a Consumptive, whose disease contemned all other remedies; and *Galen. 6. Epid.* cured a Woman of a *Phtisis* by the same means. Several other Authors likewise observe many rescued from imminent Consumptions by detracting small proportions of blood. No doubt but Phlebotomy, and Vomits have

have their use in this malady; but the Temperament, Age, Sex, and *Idi syncrasia* of the Patient; degree of the Disease, and other urgent or contraindicating symptoms must be exquisitely observed.

It's time I should take leave of my Reader, which the urgency of my affairs doth now prompt me to; However for his last farewell wee'l entertain him with some few observations of mixt cures; namely partly spagyricall, and partly dogmaticall.

*Obs. 1.* One T.G. a Merchant's Apprentice, upon a continued debauch, was surprized with a tedious Cough, oft expectorating small quantities of blood, whereupon he soon dropt into a proper Consumption; but was in a short time recovered by these means; I advised him to the Country; where by my appointment a proportion of blood

blood was extracted twice out of the Hæmorrhoids by Leeches. Before and afterwards was several times purged with this bole. R. extract. rec. cass.  $\mathfrak{z}$   $\mathfrak{ss}$  pulp. tamarind. man. calabr.  $\mathfrak{a}$   $\mathfrak{z}$  ij crystal tart.  $\mathfrak{D}$  j. Rhad el. pulv. agar. rec. troch.  $\mathfrak{a}$   $\mathfrak{D}$   $\mathfrak{ss}$  spic. nard. gr. 4 cum sacchar.

M F. Bol. for sixteen dayes he took this Elect. mornings and evenings, drinking upon it a draught of Decoct. of red Sanders sweetned with Sugar of Roses, and acuated with a drop or two of Spir. Sulphur. per camp. R. Magist stypt. Specif. Heñ. croc. angl.  $\mathfrak{a}$  gr. 4. Conserv. ros. vet.  $\mathfrak{z}$ . j.

M F. Bol. His ordinary drink was white Whey; his dyet broaths altered with herbs, and oft-times Buttermilk.

Obs. 2. A young woman aged

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aged 24. spitting blood and  
matter upon the stoppage of her  
courses, was let blood out of  
the foot, and oft purged with  
*Diaprunum lenit.* ʒ ʒ8 *Merc. dulc.*  
*gr.* 15. *crem. tart.* ʒj She drank  
a decoct. of *Sarsa* with *Veron.*  
*agrimon. beder. ter. Dates, Cor-*  
*rents, and Liquorish* for 21.  
dayes, at the expiration of  
which term she was cured of  
her Cough, and there appeared  
a shew of her flowers. I advi-  
sed her also to *Looch. Papap.*  
and ʒ *Pulm. vulp. ana.* and to  
make a Fonticel in her left Leg.

*Obs. 3.* A Child aged 3. de-  
formed with the Rickets, and  
consumed to skin and bones,  
was cured in a month by the  
*Tincture of tartar,* taking two  
drops twice or thrice a day in  
Whey.

*Obs. 5.* A Smith that had  
expectorated putrid, thick,  
ugly

ugly matter for at least two months, I cured out of charity; I gave him two *doses* of *Antimon. resuscit.* the preparation whereof I have divulged to you in *Venus Unmask'd*; and advised him to drink twice a day a small draught of Spring water being rendred bitter with foot burn'd out of wood; and sweetned again with brown Sugar, which in a month perfectly cured him. I thought to have presented you with several other remarques; but that the Bulk of this Treatise being already swell'd beyond my purpose, obliges me to come to an

E N D.